

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

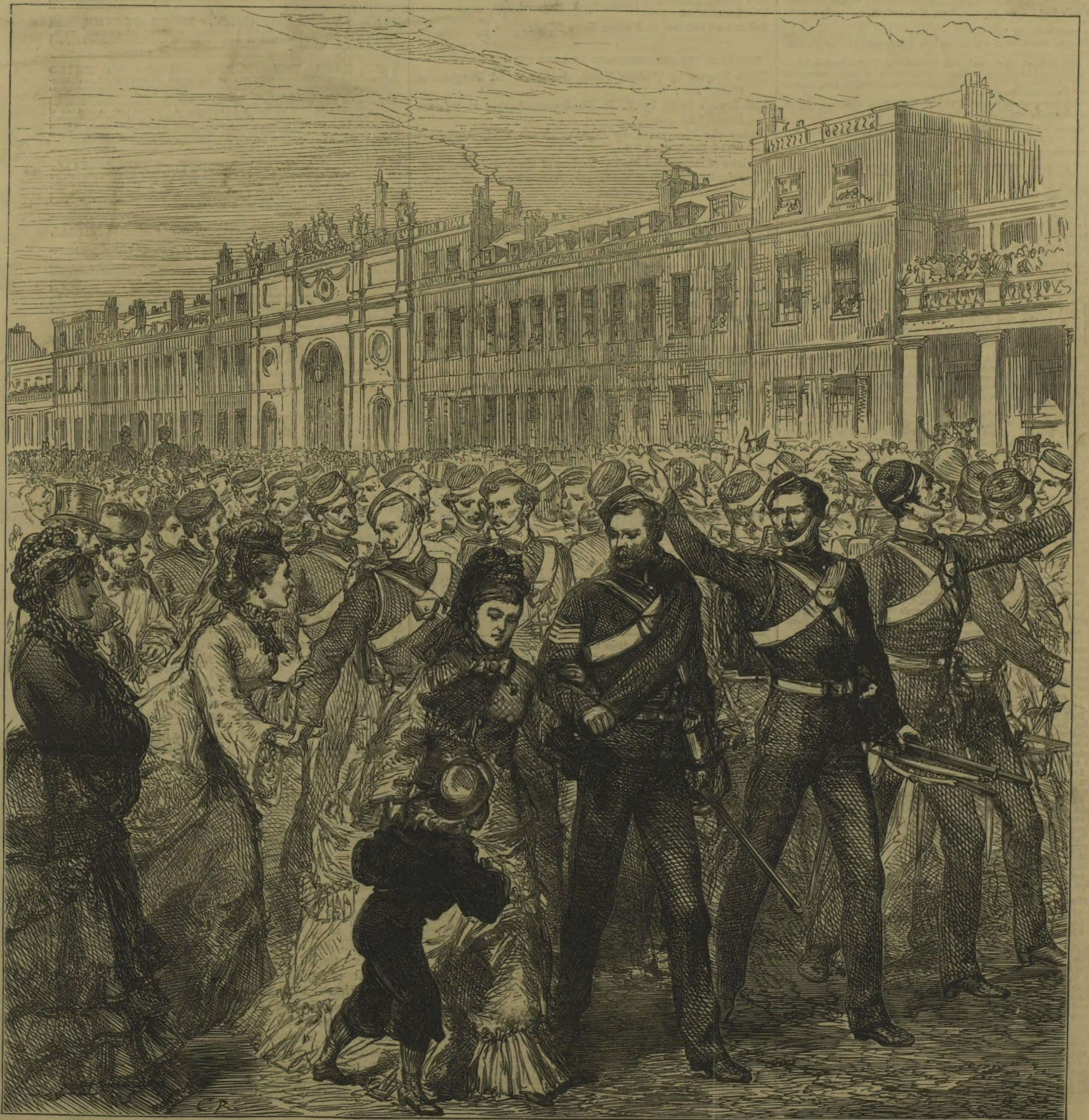


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No. 1787.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

WITH { SIXPENCE  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6½d.



A DETACHMENT OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY LEAVING WOOLWICH FOR THE GOLD COAST.



## BIRTHS.

On Sept. 1, at Los Angeles, California, the wife of Frederic Preston Howard, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Vienna, Madame von Schweinitz (née Jay), wife of the German Ambassador at the Austrian Court, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at Great Massingham Rectory, Norfolk, Lady Charlotte Arnold, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 25th inst., at St. John's Church, Torquay, by the Rev. William Finch Hutton, M.A., Rector of Weldon, Northamptonshire, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Richard Mence, M.A., Vicar of Bockleton, Worcester-shire, assisted by the Rev. C. E. R. Robinson, M.A., Honorary Canon of Rochester, and Vicar of St. John's, Torquay, Hugh Fraser, Esq., of Achnagairn, Inverness-shire, and late of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Florence, only daughter of Edward W. Finch Hutton, Esq., of St. Elmo, Torquay.

On Aug. 13, at Christ Church, North Adelaide, S.A., by the Ven. Archdeacon Marryatt, Walter Neilson Goalen, R.N., to Maria Catherine, only daughter of Henry Price, Esq., of Bathurst, New South Wales.

On the 7th ult., at Zeerust, by the Rev. Henry Sadler, B.A., Richard, only son of Isaac Penny, Esq., J.P., of Liscard Manor, Birkenhead, to Isabel Emmeline, second daughter of J. E. Hutton, Esq., J.P. and Land-drost of the district of Marico, South African Republic. No cards.

## DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at Weymouth, Jemima Catherine, widow of the late Rev. Joseph Varenne, Rector of Staplehurst, Kent, and Vicar of Grays, Essex, and only child of the late Rev. George Varenne, D.D., Rector of Westley, Vicar of Elm, and Lecturer of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, aged 77.

On the 26th inst., at Bath, Thomas Henry Allen Poynder, Esq., of Hartnam Park, Wiltshire, and 21, Upper Brook-street, London, in his 60th year.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Leonards, William Cobb, Esq., late of Margate, aged 69.

On the 20th inst., at Charlton House, Charlton-Mackarel, Somerset, Harriet Norris, a good and faithful friend and servant, in her 53rd year.

On the 15th inst., at The Grove, Clapham, Sir Frederick Pott Price, Bart., of Spring Grove, Richmond, Surrey, aged 67.

On the 19th inst., at Blatherwycke Park, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Emma, relict of Stafford O'Brien, Esq., aged 85.

On the 22nd inst., at Villa Elvina, Cannes, Arthur James Ferdinand Strousberg, younger son of Dr. Strousberg, of Berlin, aged 23.

On the 20th inst., at Bournemouth, Hants, Richard Beamish, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., in the 76th year of his age.

On the 22nd inst., at Longfleet, Poole, Sarah Elworthy Pedler, aged 83.

On the 26th inst., John Benson Rose, Esq., of 11, Clarendon-road, Kensington.

On the 23rd inst., at her residence, Crossingford House, Pulham, Norfolk, Massey, the relict of Philip Buxton Etheredge, of Norwich, in her 83rd year.

On the 24th inst., at 46, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington, after a very short illness, Lady Emily Esther Anne, widow of Lloyd Barnford Hesketh, Esq., of Gwyrth Castle, Denbighshire, and youngest daughter of William, first Earl Beauchamp, aged 75.

On the 21st inst., at Folkestone, the Hon. William Stourton, son of William, seventeenth Lord Stourton, aged 63 years. R.I.P.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6.

## SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Advent Sunday.  
St. Andrew's Day.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hannah, Vicar of Brighton.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.  
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. J. B. Pearson; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.  
Chapel Royal Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Joseph Wallis, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.  
Lincoln's Inn Chapel, the Warburton Lecture on behalf of Revealed Religion, by the Rev. Canon E. H. Gifford.  
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.

## MONDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Princess of Wales born, 1844.  
Birmingham Cattle, Poultry, Cat, and Dog Show (four days).  
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m. (election of president).  
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Carboniferous Period).  
Water-Colour Society, opening of winter exhibition.  
Royal Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. R. Mitchell on the Identity of Reason in Science and Religion).  
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.  
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.  
Medical Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy).  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Cantor Lecture (Mr. Norman Lockyer on Spectrum Analysis).  
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. J. Light on Setting out Slopes of Earthwork).  
Scottish Corporation Dinner, Freemasons' Tavern (the Lord Mayor in the chair).  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. Scott Russell on the Central Iron Dome of the Vienna Exhibition Building).

## TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1848.  
Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born, 1825.  
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.  
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lectures to Men, 8 p.m. (Bishop Claughton on Superstitions).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Braye Harbour, Alderney).  
Bromley Races, winter meeting.  
London Athletic Club: annual dinner, at Guildhall Tavern.  
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. J. Hector on Cnemidomys Calcuttans: papers by Mr. W. H. Hudson and Mr. A. G. Butler).

## WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Day of Intercession appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York on behalf of Christian missions.  
Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m., exhibition of tree carnations, &c.  
Maidstone Poultry and Pigeon Show.  
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (the Rev. W. W. Skeat on the Science of the English Language).  
Royal Microscopical Society, 3 p.m.  
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. G. Fordham on Structure Developed in Chalk: papers by Mr. R. Pinchin and Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe).  
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.  
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.  
St. George's Hall, musical evening, 8 p.m.  
St. James's Hall, London Ballad Concerts, 3 p.m. (Mr. John Boosey).  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. T. Fallows on Australian Vines and Wines).  
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.  
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 (Professor Duncan on Geology).

## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Full moon, 4.20 p.m.  
Dramatic Authors' Society, general meeting, 2.30 p.m.  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m.  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Architecture).  
Royal Caledonian Asylum, quarterly court: elections, noon.  
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Baker on Tulipes).

## FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.  
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.  
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Isaac Taylor on Etruscan Numerals: Mr. C. H. E. Carnichael on Philology in Italy).  
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Hudleston on the Yorkshire Oolites).  
Royal Toxophilite Society, anniversary dinner and general meeting.

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.  
St. James's Hall, Saturday Popular Concert, 3 p.m.  
Ulverston Canary and British Cage Bird Show.

# THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR 1873,

TO BE ISSUED ON DEC. 13, WILL CONSIST OF  
A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING,  
ENTITLED  
**LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES,**  
AND  
**TWO SHEETS AND A HALF**  
OF  
**CHRISTMAS PICTURES,**  
**TALES, AND SKETCHES.**

AMONG THE ENGRAVINGS ARE THE FOLLOWING:—  
My First Christmas. Drawn by A. Hunt.  
When we were boys together. Drawn by A. Muir.  
Evensong. Drawn by S. Read.  
Illustration to "The Lover's Leap." Drawn by Marcus Stone.  
Hide and Seek. Drawn by A. Hopkins.  
Illustration to "Tita's Wager." Drawn by H. Herkomer.  
Among the Mangroves. Drawn by V. W. Bromley.  
Moorish Baptism. From the Picture by Edwin Long.  
The Christmas Watch. Drawn by H. Petherick.  
The First Quadrille. Drawn by F. Barnard.  
The Last Galop.  
Ashantee Sketches, and other News Illustrations.

THE LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:—  
Tita's Wager, by William Black, Author of "A Daughter of Heth," &c.;  
The Lover's Leap, by R. D. Blackmore, Author of "Lorna Doone," &c.; and  
Among the Mangroves, by Captain Mayne Reid, Author of "The Death Shot," &c.  
Reviews of Illustrated Books, Notices of Musical Publications, Scientific Results of the Month, Archaeology of the Month, and several other Articles.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, ONE SHILLING; by Post, a HALF-PENNY extra.

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**  
Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number must be sent in before Noon on Wednesday, Dec. 10. The lowest charge for an Advertisement—not exceeding four lines (about thirty words)—in the Christmas Number will be Twelve Shillings; and for every additional line (averaging ten words) the charge will be Three Shillings.  
Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next day.	Read at 10 A.M. next morning.
November	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
19	30.149	43.9	40.7	90	9	41.7	47.0	NE. ENE.	131	.000
20	30.119	42.5	34.9	77	6	38.5	47.7	SE. E.	110	.000
21	29.826	41.5	37.5	87	7	37.2	46.6	E. SW.	401	.207
22	29.522	40.2	37.5	87	9	35.5	54.6	WSW. WNW.	450	.000
23	29.690	50.2	40.7	72	—	46.4	58.1	WSW. WNW.	284	.000
24	29.909	47.4	44.6	91	8	43.0	50.9	SW. W.	115	.000
25	30.140	42.7	41.7	97	6	34.1	50.7	W. SSW.	173	.610

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.199 | 30.141 | 30.002 | 29.409 | 29.607 | 29.901 | 30.177  
Temperature of Air .. 44.4° | 43.7° | 38.7° | 53.5° | 57.0° | 47.2° | 37.2°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 43.4° | 40.3° | 37.5° | 48.3° | 48.8° | 45.2° | 38.9°  
Direction of Wind .. .. .. .. NE. SE. WSW. W. WNW. SW. W.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 33	11 6	11 35	—	0 3	0 28	0 52
1 16	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 40	2 2	2 25
4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3
10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3

**STEAM.—LONDON TO CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez**  
Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyab, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUGALD LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Duke of Devonshire	Duke of Sutherland	Duke of Buccleuch	Duke of Argyll	Duke of Lancaster	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
3015	3015	3015	3015	3015		White.	Dec. 24.
3015	3015	3015	3015	3015		Edwards.	Jan. 20.
3015	3015	3015	3015	3015		Barrie.	March 20.

The Duke of Devonshire will be dispatched about Dec. 24. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 50 gu. and 55 gu., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenleids, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

WILL CLOSE THIS DAY (SATURDAY).  
**NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR**  
DRAWINGS BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, at T. MLEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,"** with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c. at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 1. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton. Last Two Weeks of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, in four Acts and Twelve Scenes. Characters by Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Dolman, J. Morris, Thorne, Front, M. D. Byrnes, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames H. Coveney, Banks, Melville, Adeline Geddis, &c. The performance will commence with a Farceical Musical Ecceitricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. After "Antony and Cleopatra," a Ballet Divertissement, in which Miss Kate Vaughan and her celebrated Ballet Troupe will appear. To conclude with an Original Comic Ballet d'Action entitled THE RIVALS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET,** now Open for the regular Season.—Every Evening at Seven, THE CRIMSON SCARF, after which the Haymarket Comedy, in three acts, THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Lovibond. Concluding with A CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Every Evening, at Seven, SIMPSON AND CO.—Mr. Beveridge and Miss Pauncefort. At Eight, RICHIELOU, Richelleu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forrester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thiere and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Haver Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoppel. Conclude with SIX MONTHS AGO.—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE,** Bishopsgate. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglas. MONDAY, DEC. 1, Mr. Crew's, the eminent Tragedian, with Mrs. Charles Viner, of the Olympic Theatre, will appear Every Evening in the Drama of AMBITION, or, the Throne, the Tomb, and the Scaffold. New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments.

**S. T. JAMES'S HALL,** Piccadilly. Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS. NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES. LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes acknowledged to be the finest in London, at 11s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.; fauteuils, 5s.; sofa seats, 3s.; areas, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

**MARK TWAIN** will make his reappearance at the MANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 1, at Eight o'clock, when he will deliver his Humorous Lecture entitled OUR FELLOW-SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Lecture will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; the usual Ticket-Sellers and Librarians; Mr. George Dobry, No. 52, New Bond-street; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; and at the Manover-square Rooms.

**SIMS REEVES, SANTLEY, EDITH WYNNE,** and Madame PATEY at the LONDON BALLAD CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT. Prices from 1s. to 6s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

**DR. HANS VON BULOW** will give his THIRD and Last PIANOFORTE RECITAL but One at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, DEC. 3, at Three o'clock precisely. The Programme will include Mozart's Sonata in F Major, Beethoven's Grand Sonata in B Flat (op. 10), and a selection from the works of W. Sterndale Bennett, Mendelssohn, Gluck, Bach, and Liszt. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Frowse, and Co., 48, Chancery-lane; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; William Cerny, 81, Regent-street; Mr. George Dobry, 52, New Bond-street; at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.** Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 5, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mrs. Suter, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. M. Smith, Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s., 6d. THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES OF THE MESSIAH, FRIDAYS, DEC. 12 and 19. Tickets now ready.

**THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE, or PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.** Founded 1819. The First Meeting of the Ninth Session will be held at Eight o'clock on Dec. 1. The primary object of the Society is to investigate fully and impartially the most important questions of Philosophy and Science, but more especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture, with the view of reconciling any apparent discrepancy between Christianity and Science. Among its present subscribing members (474) are the Archbishop of Canterbury and many of the leading clergy and laity, Professors of Universities, and other leading literary and scientific men. Subscriptions:—Members, 2 gu., Associates, 1 guinea; entitling to all the Transactions, and other privileges. All favourable to its objects are eligible for admission as honorary associates. The elections for 1874 will take place on Dec. 1, and every fortnight afterwards. Society's House, 8, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C. F. PETRIE, Hon. Sec.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

In the earlier portion of the month of October last there fell upon Bengal the shadow of an approaching gigantic calamity. There seemed then a possibility that it might be averted. There is now, we fear, none. The heavens have not, according to their natural wont, "dropped fatness," and the largest and most populous of the provinces of British India is now face to face with the prospect of famine. The news which comes to us from our Eastern Dependency deepens in gloom week by week. Our Indian rule is about to suffer a strain upon its wisdom and its energy greater than that to which it was subjected by the sepoy mutiny. It will presently be seen whether we can contend with the awful forces arrayed against human life in Bengal as successfully as we mastered the outbreak of human passions some eighteen years ago, and whether British supremacy in India can justify itself by saving life, as it once asserted and vindicated itself by inflicting death.

The almost entire failure of the periodic rains throughout the month of September over extensive districts of the province of Bengal has resulted in the almost total destruction of the crops of rice upon which the teeming population of that province exclusively depends for food. The coming harvest threatens to be no harvest at all. It is estimated that of seventy million people which the last census has set down as the resident population of Bengal, one half at least will be exposed to the action of this impending calamity. The rice crop has failed to an extent which will reduce it to three-eighths of an average, and it has yet to be proved whether so frightful a deficiency can be so far made up by administrative foresight, skill, and energy as to stave off the enormous loss of life which it threatens. If in any country in the world those qualities may be relied upon, it is in British India; but it is certain that they will be sorely tried, and it is yet uncertain whether they will be competent to cope with an evil of such overwhelming magnitude. On the first intimation of danger ahead, Lord Northbrook hurried down from Simla to Calcutta, staying on his way to consult with Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as to the measures best to be adopted. It is matter of regret that on one important point—namely, a prohibition of the export of grain from the Peninsula—a difference of opinion for the present prevents entire concert of action between the two. We



trust, however, that such difference will soon be overruled, and that, without laying too great stress upon the laws of economic science in circumstances so utterly abnormal, the Governor-General will see his way, before it is too late, to the necessity of dealing with the pressure which is upon him, and of keeping within his reach all the food resources which he can command. The difference between himself and the Lieutenant-Governor may, after all, be nothing more than one relating to the most opportune time for resorting to this extreme measure; but the necessity is becoming so urgent that even a very brief time may possibly involve the loss of myriads of lives.

In relation to all other precautionary measures there would seem to be at head-quarters not merely a disposition, but a determination, to plan deliberately, to act promptly, and to be guided by a true spirit of beneficence. The task to be performed is so huge in its proportions as to require at once the coolest head and the warmest sympathies of the heart. The Council at Calcutta has wisely given to the Governor-General *carte blanche* as to the exercise of his authority, and he, on his part, has selected three gentlemen, presumably possessed of his entire confidence, to devise and superintend measures for obtaining a supply and regulating a distribution of sufficient grain to meet the exigency of the case. The latter, perhaps, will prove to be the most difficult duty of the two. Time favours an adequate discharge of the former, for the pinch will not be felt until February or March. To collect rice enough to keep body and soul together for upward of thirty millions of people may be possible. So to distribute it that it may be available when needed in those numberless villages which are situated at a distance from the ordinary lines of communication and transport may well tax the inventive resources of the most able administrators. Experienced men at home are throwing out useful suggestions which, albeit they may, on the surface, appear to be conflicting, may yet in practice prove available according to the circumstances of the localities in which they are applied. Here and there, there may be wisdom in establishing relief works, especially such works as will lessen the difficulties of intercommunication. In other districts, relief works may rather tend to aggravate than to remedy the evil. After all, the main responsibility will rest with the official staff in India. They alone can obtain and make use of the various local information by which suitable action must be guided. For the present the Government of India declines to appeal to the liberality of the British public in aid of the measures it may think fit to adopt. Doubtless, it desires to call out to as large an extent as possible the native resources of the threatened province. Should the time arrive—as it is probable it will—at which the wealth of the landed proprietors of Bengal can bear no further drain, the British public will have the opportunity presented to it of showing its sympathies with her Majesty's subjects in the East by the liberality of its benefactions, as well as by the promptitude of its aid.

The crisis is as suggestive as it has been unexpected. We have now a claim made upon us to exhibit in striking contrast the spirit of our rule in India with that which animated the Mohammedan chiefs whom we gradually dispossessed. In 1769 there was a famine in Bengal similar in most respects to that which seems to be approaching. No calamity of which we read in history was more extensively destructive of human life. It is said that at least ten millions of the people perished of starvation. The miserable inhabitants of the province parted with all they had to obtain food. They sold their stock, they bartered away their implements of labour, they parted with sons and daughters as slaves, they crawled into the fields to extract what sustenance they could get from grass and leaves, and some of them are said to have appeased the gnawings of hunger by feeding upon the dead bodies of their own kind. These are extremities of suffering which, we trust, no lack of forethought, no strain of energy, no fear of public expenditure, will permit to be repeated. Our Indian Government has now to prove, by deeds which all may appreciate, that it is where it is, and what it is, not for the sake of England herself, but for the advantage of the people whom she rules. In war we have always maintained our superiority over the softer and more effeminate people of India; we have now to grapple with a more formidable foe than any which has been hitherto mastered by the sword of the empire. In many respects, the same organisation, the same discipline, the same promptitude and fertility of resource, the same coolness and courage, and the same cheerful acceptance of moral responsibility, are called for which have made us the dominant power in the Peninsula. Our motives, however, are higher, nobler, more in harmony with the religion which we profess, than could have animated us in our wonderful career of conquest. We have now to save life, not to destroy it; to permeate society, throughout all its means and modes of access, with a view to relieve the sufferings of, not to heap miseries upon, its multitudinous members. The responsibility has been laid upon us not by our own ambition, but by the All-wise Disposer of events. Heaven grant that in what we undertake and do we may not come short of the opportunity before us! It is a fearful trial that is steadily nearing us. As we shall, no doubt, confront it with all the presence of mind

and all the remedial agencies which we have at our command, so we cherish the hope that when the worst is over we may be permitted to look back upon this passage of national experience with the consolatory assurance that we have done our best, and have done it successfully.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock this (Saturday) morning from Scotland. Prince Leopold has so far recovered from his indisposition as to have been able to take driving exercise during the past week. Lord Aberdare, the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland dined with her Majesty, on Wednesday week, at Balmoral. Sir Arthur Helps arrived at the castle. On the following day the Queen held a Council, at which Lord Aberdare, the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland were present. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday, Feb. 5 next, and the Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York to the following day, Feb. 6. Lord Aberdare and Sir Arthur Helps dined with her Majesty. The Lord Justice Clerk and the Lord Advocate of Scotland left the castle. Yesterday (Friday) week was the thirty-third anniversary of the birthday of the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of England). In the evening the Queen gave a dance to the servants, in the servants' hall, in celebration of the birthday. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, were present part of the time. The day was observed at Windsor with the customary honours. Lord Aberdare left the castle, and Sir Arthur Helps and Mr. R. Holmes left the following day. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, one of her Majesty's Chaplains and minister of the parish, who has been lately appointed to Morningside church, Edinburgh, preached a farewell sermon to his congregation. In the afternoon the Queen visited the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor at Crathie Manse. On Monday there was a grand deer-hunt in the woods of Balmoral and Abergeldie. The Rev. Dr. Taylor dined with her Majesty. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily drives. The Queen has presented two beautiful stained-glass windows to Crathie church, which have been placed one on each side of the pulpit. The window on the right represents King David, and is in commemoration of the Prince Consort. That on the left is a representation of St. Paul, and has been erected to the memory of the late Dr. Norman Macleod. Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt (Princess Alice of England) is about to visit the Queen at Windsor Castle.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House. Their Royal Highnesses have during the week entertained the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and other guests. The Prince and Princess will visit the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough early in the ensuing month, at Blenheim Palace. The Prince has presented £250 to found a scholarship in connection with the Norfolk County School, the foundation-stone of the building for which was laid by his Royal Highness in April last. The Prince has also sent a donation of 25 gs. to the Newspaper Press Fund and £25 to the fund for building a new pavilion on the Cambridge University Cricket Ground.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador returned to the Austrian Embassy on Saturday last from visiting the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, at Highclere Castle. His Excellency entertained Earl and Countess Granville and a party at dinner on Monday at the Embassy, Belgrave-square.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town for Dorsetshire on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Ilchester at Melbury.

His Excellency the Chevalier Cadorna has returned to the Italian Legation, Hill-street, from a tour in Ireland.

The Duchess of Hamilton (née Princess Marie of Baden) and her daughter left the Château Stéphanie, Baden, on Tuesday, for London, in order to attend the marriage of the Duke of Hamilton and Lady Mary Montagu, which is fixed to take place at Kimbolton on the 10th proximo.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived in town from Alnwick Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Lonsborough have arrived at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Countess of Harrington and the Ladies Stanhope have left Elvaston Hall, Derbyshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, at Raby Castle.

Lady Carington has arrived in town from visiting Lady Willoughby de Eresby, at Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire.

The First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Goschen have arrived at his Lordship's official residence at Whitehall from Seacroft Heath. The right hon. gentleman and Mrs. Goschen entertained a large party at dinner on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes de Newe have arrived at their residence in Queen's-gate-terrace from Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire.

### POSTAL CHANGES.

Letters for Constantinople which the senders may desire to have forwarded by the route of Odessa will be so sent if specially addressed "via Odessa." Correspondence intended to be thus forwarded must be posted in or reach London in time for the morning mail of each Tuesday and Friday, and the rates of postage will be as follow, viz.:—Letters, 6d. per ½ oz.; newspapers, 5d. per 4 oz. each; book packets and patterns, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d.; above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6d.; and so on, adding 6d. for every additional 4 oz. in weight.

The Post Office of Canada having given notice to the General Post Office that packets containing jewellery or other articles of value received in the Dominion are chargeable with customs duties, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to make this regulation known to the public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the post to Canada are, according to the laws of the Dominion, liable to be detained and not delivered to the addresses until the customs duties have been paid.

Lord Kensington was returned, on Monday, as member for Haverfordwest by 610 votes, against 558 recorded for Colonel Peel, his Conservative competitor.

At the Institute of Civil Engineers Mr. L. F. Vernon-Harcourt read an account of the harbour-works at Alderney. Their total cost up to 1872 was given at £1,274,200, of which £57,000 had been expended in repairs.

### THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Our news of last week comprised the account of Sir Garnet Wolseley's first engagements with the enemy on the Gold Coast of West Africa. It was on the 14th ult. that a column which was formed of 29 bluejackets, with one 7-pounder gun; one rocket-trough, 20 Royal Marine Artillery, 129 Royal Marine Light Infantry, 205 2nd West India Regiment, 126 Houssas, 10 armed police, 30 axemen, and 270 carriers, marched from Elmina, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., and destroyed the disaffected villages of Essaman, Amquana, Akimfoo, and Ampenee. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied this force in person. The four villages named are within a very few miles of the British fort and town of Elmina. It has been mentioned that Elmina is nine miles from Cape Coast Castle. Amquana, Akimfoo, and Ampenee are on the seacoast, to the west of Elmina; Essaman is four miles inland. The Ashantee army, under a General named Amanquatia, was at Mampon, a short distance in the interior; but there was an Ashantee captain with a detachment of the enemy's forces at Essaman, who had continually sent to the fishing-villages on the coast, to buy powder, rum, and provisions for the Ashantee army. The people of Ampenee had also captured and killed the crews of two canoes belonging to Cape Coast Castle. For the punishment, therefore, of Ampenee and Akimfoo, which lie but half a mile from each other, they were first bombarded, the same morning, by H.M.S. Decoy, under command of Lieutenant Hext, and then a party landed from that gun-boat and H.M.S. Argus, sloop, which lay outside, under Commander Percy Luxmore. The remainder of the Naval Brigade, including 20 sailors from H.M.S. Barracouta, with the gun, under Lieutenant T. E. Maxwell, and 160 marines from H.M.S. Simoom, were with the 'and forces to the attack on Essaman; and Captain E. R. Fremantle, the senior naval officer commanding on the west coast of Africa, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley throughout the several actions of the day. It was at three or four o'clock in the afternoon, after returning victorious from the fight and the capture of Essaman, where both Captain Fremantle, R.N., and Colonel McNeill, V.C., were wounded, that the column arrived at Akimfoo and Ampenee, having rested an hour at Amquana. These three seaside villages were by that time deserted, having been shelled during several hours by the Argus and Decoy. The landing-party from those ships under Commander Luxmore consisted of sixty-two from the Argus and twenty-eight from the gun-boat. They had some skirmishing with the enemy, who came out of the bush and fired upon our men within thirty yards' distance, but only one sailor was slightly wounded. The houses of Ampenee and Akimfoo, built of bamboo, were not much damaged by the bombardment. As soon, therefore, as the troops with the Commander-in-Chief arrived, these villages were set on fire and quickly destroyed. Our Illustration is from a sketch by one of the naval officers engaged. The village to the right hand is Akimfoo; to the left is Ampenee. The party from the ships are seen to the left of Ampenee, in conflict with the enemy in the bush behind; their boats, one a steam-launch, are upon or near the beach. The Decoy lies inside the barrier of surf, opposite Akimfoo, while the Argus lies outside.

A few days after the destruction of Essaman and the coast villages near Elmina, the Ashantee camp at Mampon was broken up, and the army there, which was 40,000 strong, began to retreat. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his despatches of the 31st, expresses regret that he had no forces to pursue the enemy. Reconnaissances were made, however, from Fort Abayee and Fort Napoleon, supported by all the troops from Elmina, under Colonel Wood, on the 26th and 27th, but they could do nothing, because of the cowardice of our Fantee allies. A detachment of fifty men of the 2nd West India (negro) regiment and two 7-pounder guns, with Houssa gunners, was then sent forward, under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, to Dunquah, twenty-five miles inland from Cape Coast Castle, by the new road lately constructed. Colonel Festing attacked, on the 27th, a camp of the Ashantees at a place called Escabio, caught them by surprise while cooking their dinner, and destroyed their camp, with heavy loss. Next day he was joined by Sir Garnet Wolseley, with more forces, consisting of 100 marines from the Simoom, under Captain Allnutt; 64 seamen from the Barracouta, 66 from the Simoom, and 34 from the Bittern; the Houssas under Lieutenant Gordon, and the native levies of Lieutenant Pollard. No further action is yet reported to have taken place. A portion of this force has been stationed at Abakampa, under Lieutenant Wills, but the remainder of the naval brigade have gone back to the ships. It is stated that the main body of the Ashantee army is near Esseruma and Beulah, on the Sweet River, north of Fort Napoleon; and that its retreat seems likely to be cut off.

### LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP.

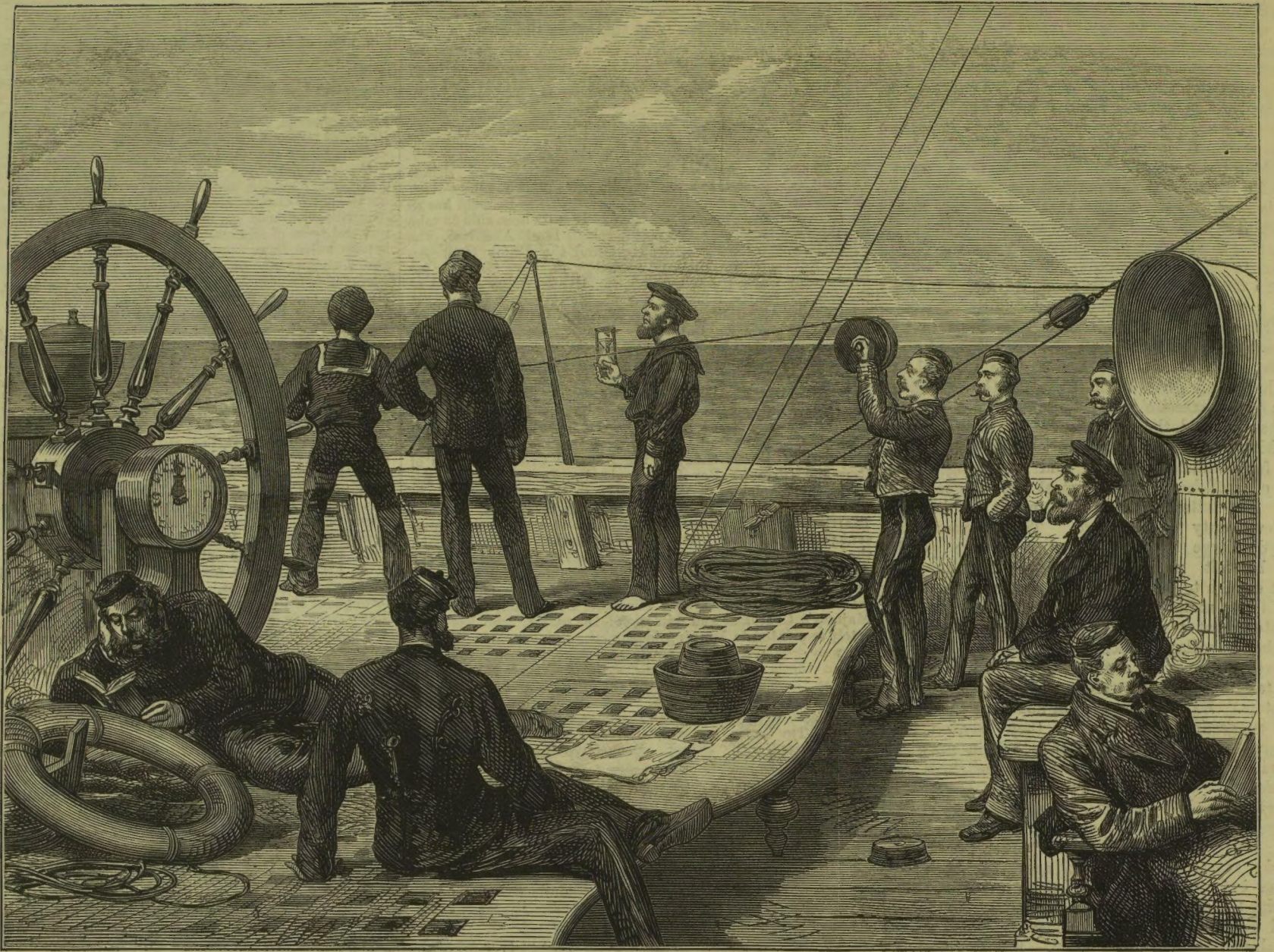
The experiences of soldiering in the British Army differ from those of every foreign military service. Though enlisted in her Majesty's land service, it is the lot of almost every private or non-commissioned officer in a regiment of the Line or in the Royal Artillery to pass many weeks or months in long sea voyages, either to and from India, or between this country and the seat of a distant war. The redcoats and the bluejackets must frequently be embarked in the same floating bottom, and whenever any fighting is to be done at short notice within a few miles of the coast the sailors are ever ready to bear a hand in it with a zeal and alacrity which the soldiers know how to value. During the first days of the voyage, however, especially with troops who have not been at sea on any former occasion, the soldier finds himself rather puzzled by the novel conditions of his daily life, which cannot pursue exactly the same routine as in the barrack-yard on shore. The officers, indeed, knowing that idleness would do their men no good, will set and keep them to such employments as they are fit to share in the work of the ship. They help to swab and scrub the decks, by the aid of a hose, early in the morning of each day; and three or four of them may be seen holding the reel or winding up the line when the log is hourly cast into the water by one of the ship's warrant officers. Our Illustrations of these incidents are from sketches by Lieutenant W. O. Carlile, R.A.

The homeward-bound Atlantic steamers which arrive in Liverpool bring a large number of artisans from America, who are compelled to return home through want of work in the States.

Our Special Artist lately in Japan supplied for last week's Paper a view of the Cave of Inoshima, a Japanese shrine of pilgrimage, on the seacoast, not very far from Yokohama. The name was misprinted "Moshima," which he desires to correct.

Search is being made for the will of the late President of Trinity College, Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, which document, together with a deed-chest or safe, that belonged to the deceased, is missing. The solicitors of Dr. Wilson, being aware that he had made proper disposition of a considerable estate, have advertised for information.





LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP: HEAVING THE LOG.



LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP: WASHING THE DECKS.





THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST: DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLAGES OF AMPENER AND AKIMFOO, OCTOBER 14.

## THE LATE MR. T. BARING, M.P.

The death of this gentleman, at Bournemouth, on Tuesday week, was announced in our last. He was seventy-four years of age, and had retired from business two years ago. He was head of the great mercantile house of Baring Brothers and Co., in Bishopsgate-street. This family is of German extraction. The founder of its greatness here was Mr. Francis Baring, of Larkbeare, Exeter, a woollen manufacturer and merchant. He came to London, married a niece of Archbishop Herring, was chairman of the East India Company, and was created a Baronet by Mr. Pitt in 1793. This first Baronet published one or two remarkable pamphlets on the financial policy of his time, and filled a leading place in the city of London. In 1810 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Baring, who for some years was a member of the Bishopsgate-street house. He had as a partner his next brother, Alexander Baring, member for the city of London, the presenter, in 1820, of the famous "merchants' petition" in favour of Free Trade, and negotiator of the Boundary Treaty with America which bears his name; he having been in 1835 raised to the peerage as Lord Ashburton. The other partners were Francis Baring, second son of Alexander, and Humphrey St. John Mildmay, his son-in-law. Sir Thomas Baring was succeeded in the title in 1848 by his eldest son, Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Admiralty under the Melbourne and Russell Ministries. In 1866 he was created Lord Northbrook, and his son is now Governor-General of India. Thomas Baring, whose death we now record, was the next brother of Sir Francis, and was born Sept. 7, 1799. After the usual course of education at Winchester College he joined the banking-house of Hope and Co., at Amsterdam, and remained with them till 1828, when, in company with Joshua Bates and John Baring, he entered the London house. His eminent capacity for business soon made him a leading member of the partnership. It had for some years occupied the first place in the American trade, and was in the front rank of the great



THE LATE MR. T. BARING, M.P.

European firms concerned in the negotiation of loans and advances to foreign States. Mr. Baring enlarged and strengthened the influence of the house in both these directions, and he had the satisfaction of seeing Baring Brothers and Co. become more and more established as a centre of international finance. He cultivated a taste for art in its highest manifestations; and as a patron of efforts to advance excellence in painting, and as a collector of one of the most famous of private galleries, his influence has been of great service to the fine arts. For the advancement of knowledge he was ever ready to give time and money. There was scarcely an institution in the metropolis having any claims to the performance of useful scientific and educational work, which he did not support with liberality and constancy. For a long period he was chairman of Lloyd's. He was a director of the Bank of England from 1848 to 1867, when, on the union of the house of Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson, and Co. with his own, he retired in order that Mr. Kirkman Hodgson might remain in the Bank Court. He was a director of the East and West India Docks, chairman of the West India Mail Company, and a Neutrality Laws Commissioner. He was also chairman of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, succeeding the late Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., in 1854. His politics were Conservative, but with a large infusion of independence and liberality, and a habit of thinking and acting for himself on all critical questions. He sat in the House of Commons for Great Yarmouth from 1835 to 1838, and contested the city of London in 1843, but was returned for Huntingdon in 1844, and retained its representation till his death. It is known that in March, 1852, Lord Derby pressed upon him the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office which Mr. Baring declined, preferring his sphere of quiet usefulness as a member of the mercantile body. On a second occasion he declined an offer of the same distinguished position. It is also stated that he had the opportunity of becoming a peer, if he had so desired. The portrait of Mr. T. Baring which we have engraved is from the photograph by Mr. Henri Claudet, of Regent-street.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 27.

Truly enough, "nothing succeeds like success," for the pro-rogation of Marshal MacMahon's powers has been followed by a vote of confidence in the De Broglie Cabinet which, under the sanction of the Versailles Long Parliament, may henceforth resume the Royalist intrigues to which it devoted the autumn recess. The much-talked-of Ministerial changes for which France has been anxiously waiting during the last few days are unimportant, although essentially anti-Republican in their character. A mere shuffling of the cards has taken place. The same men are retained, but in different capacities; the only new-comer being Duc Décazes, French Ambassador in London, who has never concealed his sympathies for the cause of the Comte de Chambord. The Duke obtains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which the Duc de Broglie, who finds M. Beulé too patient with the Republican journalists and municipalities, exchanges for that of the Interior; M. Beulé retires. M. Ernoul, whose resignation was looked upon as certain, retains the portfolio of Justice, relinquishing, however, the Presidency of the Council of State, which, according to usage, has always been associated with the Ministry of Justice.

Among the defeated schemers who have been unsuccessfully intriguing for portfolios, the most prominent is the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier. The Duc is the president of the Right-Centre Parliamentary group, and it seemed only natural that his services should have been fitly rewarded. He demanded, however, such a reactionary line of policy that the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues felt they could not accord him a place in the Cabinet without imperilling their own positions. Four Legitimists—MM. Baragnon, Desjardins, Vente, and Lefebvre—are appointed Under-Secretaries of State for the Interior, Public Instruction, Justice, and Finances; an Orleanist and a whilom subordinate of M. Gambetta, M. de Chaudordy, being rewarded with a similar post at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It was on Monday that M. Léon Say brought forward his interpellation concerning the policy of the Government during the recess. At the opening of the sitting the Duc de Broglie read a short message from the President of the Republic, thanking the National Assembly for having prolonged his powers; and then, after the Chamber had negatived the urgency of a proposition of M. de Tanzé to compel officers elected deputies to make a choice between their commands and their senatorial duties, M. Léon Say mounted the tribune. He narrated, in forcible language, the history of the Fusionist intrigues, condemned the Cabinet for having participated in them, and reproached it with not having convoked the vacant electoral colleges, exclaiming, in conclusion, "The Ministry commenced by trying to corrupt the press, and it closes its career by attempting to falsify the votes of the Assembly."

M. Beulé coolly asserted, in reply, that the Cabinet had not favoured one party more than another. One of the shrewdest deputies of the Left, M. Bethmont, responded to M. Beulé, and his searching oration speedily brought the Duc de Broglie to the tribune. The Duke's speech, which was far from a successful one, was drowned in a continual tumult of laughter and interruptions on the part of the Left. He talked about the Commune, and petroleum, and the return of Henri V., but failed to answer any of the accusations brought against him. After a warm rejoinder from M. Bethmont, and a few words from other deputies belonging both to the Right and the Left of the Chamber, the Republican party proposed the following mild resolution:—"The Assembly, regretting the policy followed by the Government during the recess, passes to the order of the day." The order of the day, pure and simple, as demanded by the Government, was, however, voted by 364 ayes to 316 noes, giving the Ministry the large majority of 50 votes.

The sitting of the Assembly on Tuesday opened by MM. Georges Périn and Ronvier, two Republican deputies, protesting against the calls to order with which they had been visited by M. Buffet during the Duc de Broglie's speech on the preceding day. The President, however, maintained his decision, curtly remarking that they deserved more than a simple call to order. The remainder of the sitting was taken up with a debate on the new law on police surveillance, in the course of which M. Jules Favre made an important speech, from a legal point of view, against the measure.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine continues at Trianon, and this week the evidence of MM. Jules Favre and Gambetta has been taken. The former gave an account of his interview at Ferrières with Prince Bismarck, who, in answer to some remark, exclaimed, "But are you sure of Marshal Bazaine's obedience?" M. Jules Favre expressed his astonishment at this observation, and the Prince quietly rejoined, "I have every reason to believe that Marshal Bazaine is not with you." The evidence of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs created much excitement in court, still hardly so much as M. Gambetta's, although the latter deposition was not of the same sensational character. The ex-Dictator, after stating that at the moment he arrived at Tours the Government of National Defence had the greatest faith in Marshal Bazaine, gave an account of the attempts made to communicate with him, mentioning, moreover, that he met General Bourbaki at Tours, who did not so much as speak to him of any necessity for an armistice. A rather warm discussion arose between M. Gambetta and the Maître Lachaud on the latter point, and the Court adjourned amid considerable agitation. The most important deposition on Monday was that of Marshal Bazaine's brother, who delivered a long, declamatory speech on the Marshal's behalf. On Tuesday several inhabitants of the environs of Metz mentioned that they had frequently seen the Marshal pass beyond the French advanced posts on visits to Prince Frederick Charles. General Napoleon Boyer gave evidence concerning his mission in England. Asked by General Pourcet whether he made no attempt to inform the Government of National Defence of the state of affairs inside Metz, he answered, with a shrug of the shoulders, "Oh! I had nothing to do with those people," a reply which excited loud murmurs among the spectators, who were formally admonished by order of the Court for venting their disapprobation. M. Tachard, formerly French Minister at Brussels, gave his evidence in a most amusing manner, calling Madame Bourbaki a "rude femme," and applying most out-of-the-way epithets to the spy Regnier. He mentioned that Marshal Bazaine's wife said to him, shortly after she had had a dispute with General Boyer, "The Marshal is a lion on the battle-field, but in matters of business he is under the influence of that man Boyer, whom I have just driven from my premises."

A duel was fought on Tuesday in the forest of Fontainebleau, between Prince Soutz and Prince Khika. The latter was killed, and his adversary has escaped.

The trial of the directors of the Société Industrielle is still proceeding before the Paris Court of Criminal Appeal. M. Lefebvre Durulle, the chief administrator, appears to have countenanced the fraudulent operations of Bureau, the acting manager, who swindled the société out of over £20,000, and who has escaped to America; while it is proved that Count

de Costlogon, the secretary, regularly appropriated to himself a hundred pounds a month out of the company's funds. The Marquis de Rodepont and MM. Nalbronn and Welesley throw all the responsibility of the frauds upon Bureau. The only one of the accused against whom nothing has been proved is General Paté, who will in all probability be acquitted. The trial is causing a great sensation in the Paris financial world, and the public prosecutor demands that the accused be most severely punished.

## HOLLAND.

The estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been voted by 59 votes against 1.

The First Chamber has unanimously passed the East Indian Budget for 1874.

The Second Chamber has adopted, by 43 against 16 votes, a Ministerial proposal to send a fresh diplomatic mission to Portugal, particularly in view of the necessity of a treaty of commerce between Holland and Portugal.

In communicating to the Chamber of Deputies the departure of the Acheen Expedition from Batavia, the Colonial Minister stated that the Government had no intention of taking Acheen under its direct dominion; but, as a guarantee of peace, it would have to be placed under Dutch sovereignty. A telegram from Singapore announces that, on Monday, the second Dutch expedition against Acheen sailed from that port.

## ITALY.

A demonstration in favour of settling international disputes by arbitration has been successfully made in the Parliament.

The second season of the Young Men's Christian Association in Rome was inaugurated on Wednesday by a breakfast in the hall of the association. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil; the Hon. Dudley Field, the American jurist; the Rev. Dr. Davis, and others.

## SPAIN.

Advices from Estella state that the Carlists have manufactured at their own foundry a new steel gun, which, on being tried, has proved satisfactory. They are also said to be producing 1000 muskets weekly in their own manufactories. Carlist accounts of General Loma represent him to have made several other unsuccessful attempts against the Carlist columns. According to advices from Valentia, the town of Morella has revolted against the Government and thrown open its gates to the Carlists, the garrison being obliged to take refuge in the citadel.

As the besieging force now prevents any communication with Carthage, news as to the state of the town is cut off. Supplies are daily arriving for the besiegers, and the Spanish squadron is still lying off the harbour. Energetic measures have been taken by the Germans to recover the 25,000 pesetas taken from Imperial subjects by the insurgents of Carthage. On Tuesday the German squadron placed itself in line of battle, and threatened to bombard the town if the money was not restored. The insurgents would fain have repaid the money in cantonal duros, but the coinage was declined, and they were compelled to recoup in Spanish gold.

Official despatches announce that the bombardment of Carthage commenced at a quarter to seven on Wednesday morning and continued until three o'clock in the afternoon, with good effect. The Insurgent ironclad Numancia put out to sea in the afternoon at two o'clock.

In reference to the executions at Santiago, Senor Castelar has informed Mr. Layard that no British subjects were shot on Oct. 8—the fact being that the last of the executions took place on Oct. 7. The Captain-General has telegraphed that no prisoners have been shot since the receipt of Castelar's orders, and that henceforth the authority of the Spanish Republic will be respected in the island.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath concluded the debate on the bill for the relief of the financial crisis at a special sitting held on Monday night. The paragraphs of the bill underwent a searching discussion, and the measure as brought in by the committee was ultimately read the second and third time, with but one modification.

The Vienna Town Council is about to issue a first instalment of 15 million florins of its intended 63 million loan.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday adopted the Loan Bill by a large majority. The discussion of the clauses of the bill was at once disposed of.

Count Paar, hitherto Minister in Copenhagen, has been appointed to the post of Ambassador to the Holy See.

## GERMANY.

A dissolution of the German Parliament has been decided upon by the Federal Diet, and the new elections will be held in January.

The German mint proposes to restrict its coinage operations in 1874 to 138,700,000 marks. There will be eighty millions in 20-mark pieces, twenty millions in 10-marks, and twenty-nine millions in single marks.

We learn from Posen that Archbishop Ledochowski has been summoned to resign his office in eight days, or in default is to be cited before the Ecclesiastical Court at Berlin.

## RUSSIA.

The text of the treaty concluded between Russia and Khiva on Aug. 25 has been published. Said Mahommed Rachim Bahadur Khan professes himself the obedient servant of the Emperor of all the Russias; all the territory on the right bank of the Amou is ceded to Russia, and Russia also acquires the right to build fortresses and factories on the left bank of the river. Khiva undertakes to pay by instalments, with 5 per cent interest, 2,200,000 roubles for war expenses.

## TURKEY.

A Constantinople telegram, in confirming the report that the Turkish Government had ordered the withdrawal of the troops from the British-protected territory at Aden, adds that nothing is known of the alleged battle between the Turks and the Arabs.

Roumania has had withdrawn from her, by express intimation from Constantinople, the right of making treaties with foreign Powers, which hitherto has been tacitly conceded.

## AMERICA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia telegraphed on Wednesday as follows:—"Peace is assured. Responding to the American ultimatum, the Madrid Government has instructed Admiral Polo de Bernabe, Minister at Washington, to inform Mr. Secretary Fish that Spain is willing and resolved to restore the Virginian and yield other claims of the United States, provided the fact is first established that the Virginian was entitled to the protection of the American flag. The Secretary, in reply, took the ground that the United States alone, and not Spain, should decide whether the Virginian had forfeited her right to sail under the American flag and whether the people on board were violating the United States law; that the carrying of properly certified American papers and sailing under the American flag must be accepted as *prima facie* proof that she was an American vessel; and that the surrender of the Virginian with the survivors must precede all other measures. Admiral Polo de Bernabe telegraphed this to Madrid. No

official reply has been communicated as yet to Mr. Secretary Fish, but General Sickles unofficially announces from Madrid that Spain has decided to restore the Virginian to the United States. Naval and military preparations continue unabated."

William Tweed, of Tammany Ring notoriety, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the New York Penitentiary, and has been ordered to pay a fine of 12,750 dols. Messrs. Jay Cooke and Co. have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts. The Judge recommended the administration of the estate by trustees, and that a committee should be elected by the creditors, thus substantially acting upon the original proposal put forward by the firm.

## CANADA.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier, has been re-elected to the House of Commons by acclamation.

## INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs:—"Two thousand tons of rice purchased on account of the Government have arrived from Burmah. The Madras merchants are securing the surplus rice from Orissa. There are considerable foreign exports from Calcutta and Chittagong, and the natives are crying out to prevent the exports from increasing. Opium prospects are satisfactory. Cultivators are allowed to use land where the poppy fails. Daily reports are required from the opium districts."

Telegraphing on Monday, the same correspondent says:—"The Zemindars' Association report that they expect only 6-16ths of an average crop of rice for 60,000,000 people, excluding Orissa. They urge an immediate prohibition of the export of grain, except from Burmah. Large imports have already been made, and the relief committees believe that native charity will be displayed by the distribution of rice, but not by large subscriptions of money. The association acknowledges the foresight and promptitude of the Government. The Rent Bill and the Nawab of Moorshedabad Debts Bill have been passed. The Viceroy leaves Agra to-day for Bhurtpore."

## AUSTRALIA.

The Legislative Council of Victoria has rejected the Land Bill. Parliament has, in consequence, been prorogued, and will be dissolved in January next.

Sir James Martin has been appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales, to succeed Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., who has resigned the office.

Charles Livingstone, brother of the traveller, and Consul at Fernando Po, has died at sea from an attack of fever.

Germany and Belgium have been negotiating for the mutual recognition of joint-stock companies in their respective courts.

Field-Marshal Prince Edward de Schwarzenberg died recently at his château of Korlik, near Prague, aged seventy.

The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Taylor Siborne, of the Royal Engineers, to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the Delta of the Danube, appears in the *Gazette*.

The Princess of the Royal family of Tanjore, according to the *Times* of India, is establishing an academy for the education of boys in three languages.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Malva*, which arrived at Southampton on Monday night with the heavy Indian mails, brought £699,000 in specie.

The King of Siam, having attained his legal majority upon Sept. 25 last, retired to the monastery of Budhratuestau to become a priest according to the Siamese ancient custom. His Majesty returned upon Oct. 10, to resume his Royal prerogative, and was crowned at Bangkok upon Nov. 16.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's direct cable between Cornwall and Lisbon has been repaired. The Eastern Extension Company's cable between Singapore and Penang has been repaired, and communication is restored. The Shanghai Amoy cable is again interrupted, and messages for North China can only be sent via Russia.

Assim Pasha, the Governor of Bosnia, who either caused or enhanced the late difficulty of his Government with that of Vienna, has been superseded in his post. The official Turkish paper announces that Akif Pasha, late Governor on the frontier of Greece, has been appointed Vali of Bosnia, and thus all causes of irritation between the two Powers are removed.

A fresh missionary outrage has occurred in China. Père Hue and a native colleague had not been long settled in the province of Szechuen when a mob broke into their house, and, dragging them through the streets, beat them to death. The mandarin of the district has long been avowedly hostile to Christians, and during the riot he made no effort whatever to rescue the missionaries.

At the sitting of the International Tonnage Commission at Constantinople, on Tuesday, a motion was brought forward by Colonel Stokes, the English delegate, declaring that the system of levying dues adopted by the Suez Canal Company since 1872 is illegal. This motion will be put to the vote to-day (Saturday). It is hoped that the French delegates, who have for some time absented themselves from the sittings, will then be present.

The Irish Registrar-General has published his return of the number of emigrants—natives of Ireland—who left Irish ports during the first ten months of the years 1872 and 1873. The number of emigrants in 1872 was 42,054 males and 29,556 females—in all 71,610; the number in 1873 was 48,798 males and 36,489 females—in all 85,287. The total emigration from Ireland since May 1, 1851—the date at which the collection of these returns at the several Irish ports commenced—to Oct. 31, 1873, was 2,247,883 persons.

At Monday's meeting of Honduras bondholders, Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C., reported that less than a million sterling of the proceeds of the loans, amounting nominally to £5,347,720, had gone into the hands of the Honduras Government. The Committee had entered into a provisional contract with a firm of railway contractors in Kentucky to complete the line for two millions and a half sterling, taking payment for two millions in ten percent bonds. The bondholders were asked to find the other half million. After some discussion a resolution in favour of this scheme was carried by a large majority.

Colonel Baker and Lieutenant Gill arrived at Teheran on Monday, and left immediately for England, via Tabreez and Erivan. Travelling to the north from Meshed, they passed along the Turcoman frontier by Kelat, Abiverd, Dereguez, Annau, Astrabad, and Nissa. Striking south, they discovered the source of the Atrek, at Karakazan, an extraordinary spring near Shirvan, and followed the course of the river to a considerable distance north-west of Bojnourd, until stopped by hostilities between Bojnourd and the Turcomans. Striking into the mountains, they were enabled to trace the course of the river until it fell into the plains, and also to observe the great range of mountains which runs along the whole Persian frontier from Sarakhs to Kizil Arvat. Existing conjectural maps of this country are quite incorrect.



From New York we have intelligence of the wreck of the cable-steamer Robert Lowe, with the loss of eighteen lives. She had for several years been employed in laying submarine cables.

The new Sultan of Morocco has paid a visit to the city of that name, where he was most warmly received by the population. Order continues to prevail in that State, hitherto but little accustomed to see a change of reign without some disturbances. In consequence of the death of the English consular representative at Mogador, the French Consul at that port has been charged with British interests. Her Britannic Majesty's frigate Aurora remained two days before Mogador, and the Renard, French man-of-war, is still before Tangier, at the disposal of M. Tissot, Minister of France. The new Sultan has broken up the harem of his father. The establishment was composed, report says, of nearly 1000 women, more than one half of whom belonged to the negro race. He is believed to have declared that he will keep only a single wife, daughter of Muley Abbas.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Briscoe, J. R., to be Vicar of Naseby, Northamptonshire.  
Cave, Browne F.A.; Vicar of Padham, Lancashire.  
Dodd, T. F.; Vicar of Lowick.  
Ellis, E. W.; Vicar of Grinshill, Salop.  
Foster, Albert John; Curate (sole charge) of Cholderton, Salisbury.  
Hickson, C. W.; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Bristol.  
Hare, Hugh James; Vicar of Docking, Norfolk.  
Law, William; Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet.  
Medland, Alfred; Chaplain of the Blind Asylum, Bristol.  
Morphy, R.; Rector of Hessel, Suffolk.  
Obbard, A. N.; Vicar of Worleston, Cheshire.  
Quarrington, E. F.; Vicar of Keresby, Coventry.  
Raikes, Henry Puget; Chaplain of the Dorset County Gaol, Dorchester.  
Russell, Robert; Perpetual Curate of St. Barnabas', Rotherhithe.  
Teague, J.; Vicar of Kingswood, near Bristol.  
Thompson, C.; Curate-in-Charge of Herne, Kent.  
Woodhouse, A. J.; Commissary to the Bishop of Montreal.

The church of Uzmaston, near Harverfordwest, which (as stated last week) was opened on the 13th inst., was restored under the directions of Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker, architect, of Buckingham-street.

Lady Hatherton, on Wednesday, laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Walsall, which has been largely endowed by her husband; and his Lordship spoke very strongly on the occasion in favour of the system of entirely free seats, declaring his conviction that pews and all reservations of the kind have done much harm, in discouraging persons from attending the services of the Church of England.

The twentieth session of the company for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament came to an end yesterday week. The following members have been present during the session:—The Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Bensly, Professor Chenery, Dr. Davies, Dr. Guisburg, Dr. Gotch, Archdeacon Harrison, Dr. Kay, Professor Leathes, Canon Perowne, and Mr. Aldis Wright (secretary). Communications were received from the Bishops of St. Davids and Llandaff, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Field, and Dr. Weir, who were unable to attend. The company revised for the first time Psalms lxxxvii. to cxix. 88.

On Advent Sunday (St. Andrew's Day) the Bishop of Rochester will preach at Quebec Chapel in the morning in aid of the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission; and Bishop Piers Claughton will preach at St. Michael's, Paddington. At the same time there will be sermons for this mission in many other churches between London and the mouth of the Thames. About £1000 worth of books, illustrated papers, and magazines are annually distributed by the mission clergy on board ships leaving the Thames; and by providing the vessels with Bibles, prayer-books, &c., many floating churches are established and much good done. The mission is extending its work wherever there is an opening and as funds permit. It has furnished 700 ships with library-boxes free. Many of the boxes contain a volume of the *Illustrated London News*. Books directed to the Mission House, Gravesend, are carried free by goods-train from Bricklayers' Arms station. The great number of emigrants who now sail from the Thames make this work of the Church of the more importance.

A committee, comprising the most influential members of the congregation of All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, has been formed for the purpose of raising a memorial to their late Vicar, the Rev. William Upton Richards, who died early in the present year, after officiating in Margaret-street—at first in the little chapel, and afterwards in All Saints' Church—upwards of a quarter of a century.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Hulseian trustees have, upon the recommendation of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, awarded two of their valuable exhibitions to Messrs. Charles Eccles Edmond Williams, a scholar on the Somerset foundation, and Henry Malme Price, Colquitt Exhibitioner of that society. The Hulseian exhibitions are of the annual value of £135, with £20 to be spent in books to be approved of by the Principal, and can be held by residence only for four years.

It is announced from Cambridge that the Carus Greek Testament prize for undergraduates has been adjudged to J. E. C. Welldon, King's, and A. L. Williams, Jesus, who are declared equal in merit.—The fund being raised for the purpose of providing a suitable memorial to the late Adam Sedgwick, formerly Professor of Geology at Cambridge University, reaches nearly £10,000. Among the principal subscribers are the Prince of Wales, 100 gs.; the Duke of Devonshire, £1000; Professor Selwyn, £500; the Earl of Derby, £200; Professor Lightfoot, £200; and the Master of Trinity, £200.—At a special congregation on Thursday the Senate of the University decided, by 69 votes to 15, to sanction the proposal, agreed to by the Town Council, that the University become joint promoters with the town authorities of the bill for readjusting the relation between town and University, and for reconstructing the Board of Improvement Commissioners.

Mr. Disraeli has conferred with a committee of the Glasgow University council on a memorial to Parliament for certain changes in University administration which was adopted in April last. Its objects are that the general councils of the Scottish Universities should be placed in communication with each other; that they should be empowered to appoint committees for special purposes; that the representation of Glasgow University on the general council should be enlarged, and that the present method of electing a rector be abolished. Instead of voting by nations it is desired to have voting in common. Mr. Disraeli promised to consider the various points of the memorial, and to express his opinion on them before the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Brady, a distinguished Roman Catholic graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to the new Professorship of Classical Literature in the University. Mr. Brady is the first Roman Catholic Professor in Arts.

The annual meeting of the Regent's Park College, of which the Rev. Dr. Angus is the principal, was held, yesterday week, in the college library. The number of students attending classes during the past year had been forty-one; the income from all sources, £3125, and the debt had been entirely cleared off. The examinations of the students showed satisfactory results, one of them having been placed first in the matriculation examinations at the London University.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It is officially announced that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on Feb. 5 next.

The Company of Goldsmiths has given £100 in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, the new Postmaster-General, entered upon his duties on Wednesday.

The directors of the Bank of England on Thursday reduced the rate of discount from 8 per cent (to which it was reduced last week) to 6 per cent.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a recommendation from one of the committees was adopted, providing for an approach to the Thames Embankment from the bottom of Craven-street.

Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall, on Friday next, Dec. 5. It will be under the direction of Sir Michael Costa; and Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. L. Thomas, and Mr. Santley are the principal vocalists.

Sir John Bennett presided at the annual meeting of the Fourth City Mutual Building Society, held in the City Terminus Hotel on Wednesday, when the report submitted showed that the receipts for the year amounted to £129,000; the interest payments on investing shares to £41,413.

The first of a series of winter lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was given, on Monday, at Exeter Hall, before a crowded audience, by the Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon. The subject selected was "The Men of the Mayflower."

The steam-ship Murillo, which ran down the Northfleet on the night of Jan. 22 last, causing a loss of nearly 300 lives, was sold at Lloyd's, on Tuesday, by order of the Court of Admiralty. The biddings opened at £6500, and the vessel was knocked down to a Spanish firm for £7050.

The births in London last week were 2353, and the deaths 1674, the former having been 42 above and the latter 26 below the average. The deaths included 130 from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 40 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea.

The number of paupers relieved in the metropolis in the third week of November was 102,598—35,742 indoor and 66,856 outdoor. Last year the numbers were 34,886 and 71,947 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the third week in November was 557—386 men, 145 women, and 26 children.

A meeting of members of the wholesale tea trade was held on Wednesday, at which it was resolved to appoint a committee to co-operate with a similar body from the National Chamber of Trade for the purpose of organising a deputation to Mr. Gladstone, in order to bring before him the subject of the examination of tea in bond.

The Duke of Argyll has informed the Lord Mayor that sufficient information has not yet been obtained as to the apprehended famine in Bengal to show the necessity of opening a subscription in this country. His Lordship in announcing this communication added that if a subscription should be required he would do all in his power to bring it to a successful issue.

Dr. A. W. Barclay reports to the Chelsea guardians that he has analysed several samples of food sent to him by them. The milk contained 10 per cent of cream, and was unadulterated; the tea, though not of fine leaf, was genuine; the flour, sago, and arrowroot were unadulterated. The mustard, however, was largely mixed with flour, and deficient in pungency and true mustard flavour.

At a general meeting of Civil Service writers, on Monday, presided over by Sir James Lawrence, resolutions were adopted embodying a scheme to be submitted to the Government as a final compromise. It was proposed that the minimum rate of pay should be 1s. per hour, and that after five years' service a graduated scale of increase should come into operation, to continue till it reached 1s. 8d. per hour.

The grievances of the sorters, letter-carriers, assistants, porters, and rural messengers in the service of the Post Office have been embodied in a petition to the House of Commons. On the question of wages, it is urged that the cost of living has enormously increased since the existing rate of pay was fixed, and that all kinds of labour have risen in value. A commission of inquiry into the system of promotion, Sunday work, and other matters is prayed for.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Spa-fields Chapel Sunday School, established A.D. 1805. It contains nearly 800 children, and is conducted and maintained entirely by voluntary agency. The meeting was very crowded and enthusiastic. His Lordship was well supported by clergymen, ministers, and members of the various metropolitan and local boards, and addresses on the subject of religious education were delivered.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society on Thursday week—Dr. Odling, F.R.S., president, in the chair—a paper "On the Coefficient of Expansion of Carbon Disulphide," by J. B. Hannay, was read by the secretary. Dr. Russell then communicated his researches "On the Action of Hydrogen on Silver Nitrate," giving an account of the precipitation of metallic silver in the crystalline state by means of hydrogen. There were also a "Note on the Action of Zinc Chloride on Codeine," by Dr. C. R. A. Wright; "On the Chemical Properties of Ammoniated Ammonia Nitrate," by E. Divers, M.D.; and "On the Analysis of a Meteoric Stone and the detection of Vanadium in it," by R. Apjohn. The meeting was adjourned until Dec. 4.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, the recently-appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, took formal leave, on Tuesday, of the Society of the Middle Temple, with which Inn of Court he has been connected as a student, barrister, reader, and bencher for the last thirty years. Nearly 200 members of the Inn, both barristers and students, dined in hall on the occasion. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge read grace both before and after dinner, and gave from the chair, without comment, the toast of "The Queen," which was received with the heartiest enthusiasm. No speeches were delivered. At the close of the dinner Sir John Coleridge, who was loudly cheered by the members, was escorted to the principal door of the hall by the benchers and the under-treasurer, and by the head porter bear-

ing his staff of office. As the Judge passed out the doors were closed upon him, and the bell in the hall tower was solemnly tolled for some minutes. The Lord Chief Justice subsequently re-entered the Parliamentary chamber as a guest of the benchers.—A dinner was given, last Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, by the past and present members of the Oxford Circuit to Mr. Henry James, Q.C., on his appointment as Attorney-General. Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., presided; and amongst those present were Lord Romilly, Mr. Justice Keating, Mr. Baron Pigott, Mr. Amphlett, M.P., and Mr. Kenyon, Q.C.

## SCHOOL BOARDS.

At a dinner given to Lord Lawrence at the Albion, yesterday week, by the members of the London School Board—Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., in the chair—the Right Hon. Mr. Forster entered into a series of observations on the Education Act.—The board, which was elected Nov. 29, 1870, held its last meeting on Wednesday—Lord Lawrence in the chair. On the motion of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Lordship for the ability and courtesy with which he had presided over the deliberations of the board. Lord Lawrence having responded, Mr. Crossman stated that the members of the board had subscribed £400 towards a scholarship for London elementary schools, to be called the Lawrence Scholarship, and he hoped subscriptions would come in from the public. Other votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., as vice-chairman, and to the chairmen of the several committees.—The board consists of forty-nine members, who are returned by the ten divisions of the metropolis. The city of London elects 4; Chelsea, 4; Finsbury, 6; Greenwich, 4; Hackney, 5; Lambeth, 5; Marylebone, 7; Southwark, 4; the Tower Hamlets, 5; and Westminster, 5. For the forty-nine seats there were seventy-five candidates at the closing of the nomination lists. The results of the elections on Thursday were not known at the time of our going to press. In Finsbury there was no contest.—The first school erected under the auspices of the board in Southwark was opened, on Monday, at Monnow-road, Bermondsey. Mr. Alfred Lafone, one of the representatives of the Southwark division, presided.

At Liverpool the result of the election for the Board is as follows:—Five Catholics have been returned, four members pledged to Bible education in board schools, two members in favour of purely secular education, two Wesleyans, and two independent members.—After laying the foundation-stone of a new board school at Liverpool on Tuesday, Mr. Forster delivered an address reviewing at great length the administration of the Education Act. The board has resolved to send a certificated mistress to Hamburg to study the Froebel kindergarten system there, with a view to its introduction into the board schools.

At Bolton six Churchmen, two Roman Catholics, two Wesleyans, and three Nonsectarians were elected.

At Salford there were seventeen candidates for fifteen seats. Seven Churchmen (six of whom head the poll), five Unsectarians, two Roman Catholics, and one Wesleyan were elected.

The result of the Middlesbrough School Board election has been the return of five undenominational candidates, one Roman Catholic, one Churchman, and one Wesleyan.

The election at Leeds resulted in a Liberal majority of one. There were five Churchmen, two Roman Catholics, three Wesleyans, two Independents, one Quaker, one Unsectarian.

There were fourteen candidates for eleven seats at Stockport. The result was the election of eight Demonstrationists, including four Churchmen, two Wesleyans, and two Roman Catholic priests; and three Nonconformists.

At Bradford, eight Unsectarians were returned, against five Churchmen and two Roman Catholics; at Nottingham there were six Conservatives, against seven Liberals; and Wolverhampton has six of each side, with a Catholic as odd member.

The Sheffield School Board held a special meeting last Saturday, at which a letter from the Education Department was read, stating that, as there was no election under the order of that Department, the members of the old board had the choice of serving if they thought proper. This alternative was accordingly offered to each member, and was accepted by all, thus bringing the difficulty to a definite settlement and obviating the necessity for an election.

A large meeting was held at the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Monday evening—under the presidency of Professor Humphry—at which a resolution was proposed that it was desirable that school boards should be established in Cambridge. This resolution was lost by a large majority, and resolutions were carried in favour of increased voluntary effort.

At the Dundee School Board, on Monday, the recommendation of a committee to supply additional school accommodation for 5000 scholars was rejected by 9 votes to 2, and it was agreed that only 2000 children should at present be provided for.

## A DERRICK UNLOADING COLLIERIES.

A great improvement in the system of unloading colliers in the port of London has been introduced by Messrs. Cory, the owners of the largest fleet of screw-steamers employed in this trade. Most of the old sailing colliers, which still continue to make their slow and uncertain passages from the Northumberland and Durham colliery ports to the Thames, are unloaded here by the old method of setting a gang of men, "coal-whippers," as they are called, to raise the coal from the bottom of the ship's hold by their combined strength and weight, first ascending a few steps and then jumping suddenly backwards. Instead of this clumsy and barbarous fashion, Messrs. Cory have stationed in the river, nearly opposite Blackwall, a derrick fitted on each side with three steam-cranes, made to turn on a pivot, so that they can, after lifting the loaded box or basket from the ship, easily carry it round and pour its contents down the shoot, through which the coal descends into lighters or barges stationed beneath. Two ships can by these means be unloaded at the same time, one at each side of the derrick, and the process is so expeditious that a cargo of 800 or 900 tons may be disposed of in about six hours. A model of the invention is to be seen in the Patents Museum at South Kensington. Our illustration shows it at work, with a few of the lighters in attendance, and the steam-tug which is to tow them up the river.

The first turfs of two shafts of a new coal-mine, at Lofthouse, near Wakefield, were "turned" on Thursday week.

Lord Colville, while with a party driving partridges on Tuesday at Orwell Park, Ipswich, was accidentally struck by four pellets in his head and neck.





SCREW-COLLERS UNLOADING.





TRAVELLING LAMAS AT DARJEELING, HIMALAYAS.



## NEW BOOKS.

A very extraordinary, and in many respects an interesting and a thought-compelling, book is *The Coming Man*, by the Rev. James Smith, M.A. (Strahan and Co.). The two volumes contain a curious intermixture of the wild and the visionary with the sober and practical; and the author has dealt with the numerous topics upon which he touches in an earnest but by no means a bigoted spirit. His style is very original, and humour is conspicuous in page after page. The author died in 1857; and it appears to be "intended to write his life with some fulness," so that, at some future time, the whole world may know, if it please, who and what manner of man he was, and how it fared with him from his birth, in 1801, to his death. Meanwhile, for the benefit of readers who like to look before they leap, it may be well to state a few facts concerning him. It is recorded that "he was a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland, but preferred the larger pulpit of the press, and for fourteen years, as writer of the leading article in the *Family Herald*, charmed and instructed a vast multitude with essays which in their range and spirit are unique in popular literature." He is described as having been, in the words of Emerson "liberally hospitable to all manner of ideas;" and certainly his speculations seem to have been pervaded by a sort of eclectic pantheism. He had "implicit faith in every word and letter of the Bible;" he would settle difficulties (to his own personal satisfaction, presumably) "by ingenious turns of texts," and, at the same time, all his "confidence in the Bible did not prevent his recognition of Mahomet as a teacher, nor of Zoroaster or the oracles of Greece." He took much interest "in enthusiasts and erratics," and he delighted "to detect the normal in the abnormal, and to reconcile the extravagant and incredible with common sense." He had, moreover, a sneaking kindness for astrology; "for if the universe, he said, is interwoven part with part, and nothing without dependence on everything, it is obvious that stars and planets must have an influence upon earth and upon each item on earth, though the nature and measure of the influence may be difficult or impossible to determine." From all this it is quite plain that the gentleman took a broad and reasonable view of things in general; but some suspicion of him, as a theorist to be taken as a guide, is at once excited by the candid avowal that "of severe scientific discipline Mr. Smith had little." There was a gentleman of the same name, if memory may be trusted, who, by an unfair manipulation of decimal fractions and by other equally fallacious methods, used to be constantly demonstrating the possibility of squaring the circle, and thereby enabling the late Professor De Morgan to "keep his hand in" as a castigator of mathematical blunders; and the late Rev. James Smith may be said to have had a somewhat similar "bee in his bonnet." He had, if he have been properly understood; a mystic number—five. Other speculators, including pawnbrokers, have preferred three; others seven; others, perhaps, sweet seventeen. The Rev. James Smith's pet idea, then, is declared to have been "that the power that produced five fingers should issue in five great monarchies, and that human life should perpetually unfold itself as a five-act drama." It is scarcely necessary to point out that no theory, however ingeniously constructed, based upon such an idea as this can have the least effect upon minds which might with equal reason be particularly struck with the fact that "the power" produced ten fingers, or two thumbs, or one stomach, or all the members collectively, and might expect human life to "unfold itself" in a drama with a corresponding number of acts. There is something, also, almost too ludicrous, even if it be not grossly irreverent, in supposing the ark to be symbolical of a human face, the "two cherubim of glory" being the two eyes, and "the Shekinah" being the nose, the apparent irrelevance of the latter notion being defended on the plea that "the nose, when pure and comely, is a noble organ," and that "amongst all nations an insult to the nose is an unpardonable offence." No allusion, it is believed, is made to the way in which the nose, the tip of the thumb, and the fingers are employed in the "five-act drama" expressive of derision. However, with all this, there is in the two volumes a great deal that is well worth reading. There is no "pretty story," though there are lovers amongst the characters; but the characters are principally used for the purpose of making sensible remarks and inculcating strange doctrines. Nor does "The Coming Man" at all resemble "The Coming Race;" in the former the author has attempted merely to develop "the leading idea of a coming age of universality or charity," with little or no exhibition of pleasant or unpleasant satire.

A great deal, within a comparatively small compass, is accomplished, after an agreeable and a readable fashion, by the anonymous author of the two far from closely-printed volumes entitled *In the Isle of Wight* (Sampson Low and Co.). Hypercriticism might, perhaps, urge that the title is somewhat delusive, inasmuch as the events described might equally well have happened anywhere in the world; and inasmuch as, in point of fact, some of the most important scenes do take place out of the Isle of Wight; but it is to be hoped that readers and writers who live in a free country are not to be confined within the narrow limits of hypercriticism. As for the story, some parts of it are so simple and vividly lifelike that it seems as if certain phases of ordinary existence had been caught up and printed off on the spot; it is true that they, for that very reason, savour more than slightly of the commonplace; but they, nevertheless, create a feeling of surprise and satisfaction, such as one experiences at seeing a very accurately executed sketch of a well-known place or person. Of plot, properly so called, there is little or nothing; but, as a makeweight, the interest, such as it is, is kept alive by a succession and arbitrary intermixture of what are, to all intents and purposes, independent love-affairs. Indeed it is seldom that so much of the grand passion is to be found in so few pages; the younger characters seem to have scarcely anything else to think of or to do but to fall in love, and, melancholy to relate, the majority of them do not observe the advice of the good old proverb, which admonishes both sexes to be off with the old love before being on with the new. Or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that, in the novel under consideration, it would have saved a vast amount of unpleasantness and unbrotherly language, if a young lady, who shall be nameless, had taken care to be off with an old engagement before she was on with a first love, and if a handsome military gentleman, who shall also be nameless, had not displayed a tendency to be on with all the new loves possible without any regard for anybody but himself. Of course we who know anything of the world know that if a "golden-haired, bright-eyed" young lady have the chance of weighing in the scales of merit and loveliness two brothers, of whom one possesses all the virtues combined with clerical gravity, and the other unexceptionable whiskers combined with military gaiety, virtues will kick the beam and whiskers will have the preponderance. But when the young lady happens to be already engaged to the virtues, in the hope of being able by degrees quite to love the embodiment of them, and does not meet the adorable whiskers until things have gone so far, a terrible crisis is likely to result; and so, in the present instance, it does. A further difficulty ensues when the gay and whiskered one, after having, Jacob-

like, supplanted his brother and become engaged to "the golden-haired and bright-eyed" young lady, proposes to somebody else. It is clear that there is now an entanglement from which strong measures are required for extrication; and "the golden-haired and bright-eyed" victim is removed from a world of whiskers and gaiety and heartless flirtation by the somewhat hackneyed but effectual instrumentality of a runaway horse and a stone wall, which between them cause the requisite amount of concussion of the brain. Such is an outline of the main love affair; the minor love affairs end happily, unless there be some fear that a handsome widow may be left with a hopeless secret gnawing at her vitals. The clerical gentleman is so amply rewarded ultimately for his sufferings that it may be permissible to make a remark, which might otherwise appear heartless, about the wonderful rapidity of his conversions; he is converted to Rome and back again, if not in what is popularly termed a jiffy, at any rate in an incredibly short time and in about twenty pages. The volumes are not remarkable for originality of invention or profound study of human nature, or brilliant writing, or picturesque description; but they have the charms of a fresh and unpretentious style, of realistic power, of occasional arch hits, and of a few humorous touches.

By a curious coincidence, two books, very dissimilar in some respects, but both treating of the same subject, and both very well worth reading, have been published at much about the same time and with the same title—*The Pearl of the Antilles*. The more business-like volume is that which appears under the authorship of Mr. Gallenga (Chapman and Hall), and the more romantic—the epithet being used without prejudice—is that which bears upon the titlepage the name of Walter Goodman (Henry S. King and Co.). It may be hardly necessary to add that the theme of each is the island of Cuba; but it may be more to the point to state that both authors were prompted by one and the same laudable desire of supplying personally-acquired information about that which in our modern jargon is denominated "the Cuban question." To the former volume recourse may be had by the reader who delights in naked facts; to the latter by him who prefers them dressed in the fashion prevalent amongst such excellent periodicals as *All the Year Round*, *Cassell's Magazine*, and *London Society*, to each of which the author originally contributed a few papers now included in his book; and to both the former and the latter by readers who wish to combine the greatest possible amount of the solid and practical with the greatest possible amount of the sprightly and agreeable. Let no one, however, erroneously conclude that Mr. Gallenga is dry; he is, on the contrary, both interesting and quite lively enough, but Mr. Goodman is more professedly and evidently studious of the picturesque, the gay, and the attractive. The very dedications serve to stamp their respective characters upon the two volumes; one is dedicated to the Governor of Jamaica, the other to a "travelling-companion and brother-artist." Again, Mr. Gallenga is decidedly of a statistical turn; Mr. Goodman in his preface declares himself to be anything rather than a statistician. The two authors, moreover, though ever running side by side, remind one rather of the curve and the asymptote than the curve and the tangent; they have almost no point of contact. You may think you have them in conjunction, when each of them is fairly established in the town or city which is inseparable from recollections of Cabana and Upmann; but one gives a detailed and minute account of it, the other dismisses it with the remark that, "compared with Santiago," it offers few attractions to the traveller beyond "its tobacco," to which subject he will "accordingly" devote his attention; and even in orthography they are wide asunder, for one writes Havannah and the other Havana. But, as has already been hinted, let the two books be combined, and then it is probable that the reader will learn as much of every kind about Cuba, its insurrection, its slavery, its productions, its deadly hatreds and jealousies, its forms of politeness, its way of wooing and "depositing" and marrying, its life in doors and out, and its future prospects, as two gentlemen, taking up different points of view, but having almost equally good opportunities and powers of observation in their respective spheres and lines, could have been expected to collect.

Poetry, not in her old classic garb, whether epic, tragic, lyric, or idyllic, and not in any more modern costume, cut regulation-wise and according to some acknowledged fashion, whether severely plain and tight or extravagantly rich and free, but Poetry, nevertheless, in her most modern dress, wild, fantastic, harlequin-like, a mixture of the most violent contrasts, got up partly for a tragedy, partly for a comedy, partly for a quiet domestic drama, partly for a simple, pathetic elegy, partly for a rustic idyl, and partly for a burlesque, stands confessed in the pages of *White Rose and Red*, by the author of "St. Abe" (Strahan and Co.). The poem is a love story. A white man, a mighty hunter, of gigantic stature and of sufficiently handsome appearance, who describes himself as Eureka Hart, of Drowsietown, State of Maine, is out in the woods, far south of his own "location," and one fine day sees, Actæon-like, from his umbrageous lurking-place some lovely Red Indians, of the softer sex of course, bathing in a limpid stream, with many attendant women looking on. His feelings are such that his gun, which he holds loaded in his hand, goes off; he is detected, seized, bound hand and foot, and carried off to a settlement of Red Indians. The loveliest of the bathers there protects him and conceives a passion for him; they make love and are mated in unceremonious fashion. After a while the white hunter, as such men will do, grows weary of his life and returns to his own people, leaving with his dusky charmer, Red Rose, his name and address. Amongst his own people he falls in with White Rose, whom he marries with due religious ceremony. Red Rose tracks him down in his own cottage, and is confronted by White Rose, who discovers everything: tableau. But Red Rose, as well as her "papoose," has gone through so much in her search that already the shadow of Pauguk is impending over both; and, after having been humanely but semi-reluctantly tended by White Rose, mother and child are buried together. White Rose forgives but does not forget; she keeps her gigantic husband's escapade in remembrance as a rod in pickle for him. The poem is a singular mixture, in the most modern and intensely American style, of the beautiful and the grotesque, the tenderest sentiment and the lowest slang, the most glorious bursts of somewhat rough but melodious song and the commonest doggerel, the pure Castilian stream and ditch-water. The author runs riot, as if such matters were inexhaustible with him, in language, and rhythm, and rhyme; he is a master of description, and passion, and pathos; and the last two lines of his poem are, in a few words, a big volume of sardonic, bitter, truthful, and contemptuous satire upon a certain and very numerous class of white men. What he lacks is pure and refined spirituality; his emotion is fervent, and natural, and touching, but almost wholly of the sensuous kind.

Amidst the different views now rife upon the subject of national education, that of Mr. William Cave Thomas, the artist, is worthy of some attention. His little book of essays

and illustrative notes, called *Symmetrical Education, or the Importance of Just Proportion in Mind and Body* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), sets forth a most essential truth. The mischievous tendency of modern systems is to cram the youthful mind with indigestible masses of information in special departments of knowledge. Instead of this unwholesome treatment, it is contended by Mr. Thomas that every boy and girl in England should be equally instructed and trained in certain things which will serve to develop, 1, the faculty of self-government; 2, the observing faculty; 3, the retaining faculty, or memory; 4, the reasoning faculty; 5, the speaking or expressing faculty; 6, the faculties of bodily strength, agility, dexterity, and grace. He gives a list of these proper subjects of general instruction, under the six different heads above mentioned, viz.:—1, Religion, ethics, and the laws of health; 2, drawing or modelling, music, writing, and geography (that is, the use and drawing of maps); 3, judicious exercises of memory upon all the other subjects to be studied; 4, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; 5, the national language, grammar, reading, and composition; 6, gymnastics (with active sports and dancing). We entirely agree with Mr. Thomas that these are the things which ought to be taught in every common school, and that it is the duty of the State to provide for their teaching. The children of the poorest class, as well as those of the rich and respectable, have a right to such well-proportioned culture of their humanity from the mere fact of their birth; and the result, if this were supplied to one generation, would be an inconceivable degree of social improvement. It would also contribute, beyond all calculation, to the further progress of lucrative arts and manufactures, as well as to private happiness and virtue, and to the welfare of the nation. Mr. Thomas is probably right in his opinion, that it is by this method, not by instituting schools of technical instruction for different trades at the public cost, that the industrial prosperity of Great Britain may be secured; and we heartily commend his well-timed treatise to the members of every school board, and to all other persons who have any control over the work of popular education in their neighbourhood. As for the middle and upper classes of Englishmen and Englishwomen, their education is prescribed by mere custom, tradition, and fashion, without reference either to practical needs or to theories of what is best for knowing and doing.

A gentleman "who has lived for a quarter of a century in France, amidst ties and affections which have made that country his second home," is clearly competent to discourse upon the subject treated of in the volume entitled *French Home Life* (William Blackwood and Sons), and, though he withholds his name, yet the contents of his volume, having already appeared in *Blackwood*, are thereby almost more than sufficiently recommended; and, though his volume is bulky to look at, yet of so convenient a size is the type and of so universally interesting a nature is the matter that no complaint is likely to arise on that score. Universally interesting is said advisedly; for in the eight chapters into which the volume is divided his text is taken, respectively, from servants, children, furniture, food, manners, language, dress, and marriage, and everybody must take an interest in at least one of those subjects. As to servants, the author vouches for this incredible fact—the "distinctive feature of the French servant is that you are his master; he is not yours." With respect to children, he teaches that the French system of management will appear to an unprejudiced eye excellent for girls, but deplorable for boys. As for furniture, he comes to the conclusion that it has played an important part "in the progress of the nineteenth century." As regards food, he maintains that in France "the whole nutritive elements of every substance employed pass into the stomach, instead of being partially poured down the sink or sent out to the pigs, as is the case in this free and eminently great country." Touching manners, he significantly observes that, "if nearly everything had not broken down during the last two years, it would have been easy to defend the ostensible deceits which make up so much of our neighbours' manners." Concerning the French language, all that is advanced is deserving of attention, and is, besides, very amusing. In the matter of dress, it is aggravating to find that the author, contrary to the experience of some people and in conformity with common, and one feels inclined to say vulgar, opinion, declares that "our women cannot do it." And, lastly, as to marriage, the French must be a more happy people than is generally imagined, if our author be right in affirming that "it is far from easy to discover really unhappy marriages in France." Perhaps the word "unhappy" means something different from what would be intended if one were speaking of an English or an ordinary marriage.

A certain amount of amusement is, no doubt, to be extracted from the three volumes entitled *Old Times in Ireland*: by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. S. Vereker, M.A., F.G.S. (Chapman and Hall); and the process of extraction will result the most successfully for those, if there be any, who are not already sated with descriptions, not very skillfully done, of the ludicrous, the rollicking, the extravagant, and the sanguinary scenes which were characteristic of Irish life almost half a century ago. To enjoy the book thoroughly it will be necessary to care little about a plot or any closely-connected story, to attach small importance to the personal hold which some writers cause their characters to have over the reader, and to see a great deal of fun in riddles with a savour of antiquity about them, and in a phonographical representation of the Irish brogue. Howbeit, there are two or three tuneful and spirited songs. The most satisfactory part of the book is in the preface, where the author testifies that in Ireland "the clouds are vanishing" and "the sunshine is beaming forth;" let us hope that he speaks with authority.

It is a pleasure to record so welcome an addition to the generally excellent "Ancient Classics for English Readers" as *Lucian*, by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons). There is, however, one reason for regret: *Lucian* was so voluminous a writer that it was impossible for the editor of the little volume dedicated to him and his writings to do him, in the very limited space at command, anything like full justice. And yet *Lucian*, beyond almost any "ancient," is calculated to have a charm for "English readers" as well as for scholars; his beautiful Greek makes him doubly dear to the scholar, but his neatness of expression, his humour, and his satirical vein, are exactly of that description which is most highly appreciated by the nation which produced the "English Humourists." Besides all this, there is a mystery, connected with Christianity, about *Lucian*; and, whether he were himself an apostate Christian or not, it is pretty plain that "he knew a man who was;" and of that man, by name Peregrinus (called Proteus, in consequence, probably, of his many changes), he has left a very curious account. It is astonishing how much, biographical and illustrative, Mr. Collins has managed to comprise within a small compass; and it would, perhaps, be unreasonable, under the circumstances, to complain that the much is not more.

*Truth Will Out*, by Jeanie Hering, is a story so pleasantly told that the reader cannot help feeling interested in its two sets of heroes and heroines.



## LAW AND POLICE.

## TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday week, Mr. McMahon, one of the counsel for the Tichborne claimant, moved for a rule to show cause why the rule prolonging the time of hearing the Tichborne case until next term should not be rescinded. The Judges unanimously decided that the Court had acted within its power, and refused the application.

The trial at bar of the Claimant was resumed, on Thursday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice of England and Justices Mellor and Lush. Mr. Purcell, barrister-at-law, said he left England in October last for New York with the view of making inquiries about the evidence of Luie, and he arrived there on Nov. 2. He searched the arrivals at New York from July 1, 1853, to May 1, 1854. There was no vessel called the Osprey which arrived at New York within those dates; nor was there any vessel of the name of Osprey in the clearance books for the same period. The Osprey was also not to be found in the New Jersey pilots-book. He made inquiry for the stevedore Thompson mentioned by Luie, and found he was dead. He visited New Bedford and examined the arrivals and clearances in 1851, 1852, and 1853, to see if there was an Osprey or a Helvetia, and found neither name. He searched the register of vessels granted in 1850, 1851, and 1852. There was a register granted to one Osprey, and one only. It was an Osprey commanded by Captain McComber. He caused searches about a grog-shop to be made in New York and Chicago. At Brooklyn he discovered a ship-chandler named Kimber, a brother-in-law of Thompson, the stevedore. He found no trace of a shipowner named Falconberg. He was not able to find the slightest trace in New York of a person named Luie, whether a sailmaker or anything else. He went to everybody whose name Luie gave to Mr. Whalley. Paul Cornell, who had served in the custom-house barge which boarded all vessels entering the Narrows from foreign ports, gave positive evidence to show that the Osprey could not have been off Staten Island and loaded there at the time fixed by Luie. Francis Frederick Kruse, a stevedore, of West-street, New York, who succeeded to the business of Thompson, proved that there was no Osprey loaded by the firm during 1853 or 1854. His attention being directed to Luie, he said he never saw him in his life. Hercules Rosier, of Chicago, a detective, said there was no place in that city called Seventh-street. He could not find in Newbury-avenue a grog-shop kept by Jean Luie. He went to New York and inquired for Karl Anderson and Jean Luie in Ninth-street, Brooklyn, but could not hear anything of them. There was no Caroline-street in Jersey City.

Mr. Whalley, M.P., has withdrawn from the Tichborne case, the reason he assigns being "the premature and abrupt termination of the evidence for the defendant," which he regrets on public grounds. He therefore retires from any further action in the matter, excepting so far as the public questions involved may seem to him to demand.

An order has been issued by the Lord Chancellor closing the county court offices on Dec. 26 and 27.

A nice point of construction in the will of the late Lord Westbury was argued, on Monday, before Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, on an adjourned summons from the Master's Chambers. The question was whether the trustees had power to invest, during the pendency of the administration, in certain American securities. Exercising the right of discretion which pertains to the Court, Sir George Jessel refused to sanction investments which he regarded as speculative.

The case of "Gilbert v. Enoch," being an action brought by Mr. W. S. Gilbert against the publisher of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for an alleged libel, was tried in the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Brett and a special jury. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

During the hearing of a case in the Court of Exchequer it was stated that large quantities of liquorice were manufactured in this country under the Spanish brand; and that amongst the purposes to which it was applied were those of colouring beer and making black draughts.

Lord Romilly has delivered a number of important judgments in the European Assurance arbitration. In *Mushat's* and *Dymock's* cases, where transfers had been made to "men of straw," his Lordship ordered the transactions to be set aside and granted costs. In *Dr. Ouseley's* case, where an objection was taken that the shares had been purchased with the wife's money, it was decided that the money was sufficiently under the husband's control to fix him with liability.

The trial of Mr. Henry Reginald Corbett, a magistrate of Shropshire and master of the Cheshire hounds, for shooting at a labourer named Tomlinson, took place, on Wednesday, at Knutsford, before the magistrates at quarter sessions. The prosecutor, in company with other rustics, and in pursuance of an old local custom called "souling," had rung the bell of the defendant's house in order to ask for money; and this had led to the act for which Mr. Corbett is now on his trial. It was admitted that he had sent Tomlinson £25 as compensation for the injury, and had promised to pay the doctor's bill. After an absence of twenty minutes, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" on the first count—namely, that which charged prisoner with a common assault. The magistrates, having held a brief consultation, fined Mr. Corbett £100, and called upon him to enter into sureties, himself of £500 and two others of £250 each, to be of good behaviour to all her Majesty's subjects for twelve months.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, John Henry Yates, formerly secretary to the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, who pleaded guilty at the last session to two indictments charging him with forging dividend warrants and other instruments, and thereby defrauding the company of more than £40,000, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.—On Tuesday David Garnsey, who had been committed on charges of feloniously wounding his wife and mother-in-law, with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, was convicted of unlawfully wounding, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. A similar sentence was passed upon Yonghusband Christian, a stockbroker, who at the last session was convicted of having misappropriated some securities intrusted to him for safe keeping. Three men, named Larkins, Clifton, and Pearson, were placed upon their trial for having stolen and received a quantity of leather, the property of Sir William Palliser. Two of them pleaded guilty, and judgment was postponed until the case of the other prisoner was disposed of. The grand jury ignored the bill against Mrs. Bidwell, the wife of Austin Biron Bidwell, one of the Bank forgers, who was committed to take her trial for unlawfully endeavouring to conceal the birth of her child. Henry Hayes, who threw snuff in the eyes of an Edgware-road jeweller and then bolted with three of his diamond rings, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, with forty lashes.—At Wednesday's sitting Larkins, Pearson, and Clifton were again placed at the bar, charged with having com-

mitted a robbery at Sir W. Palliser's, and, having been convicted, each of them was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. George Wilson, who had killed his son, ten years of age, by striking him on the head with a hatchet, was pronounced insane, and was ordered to be detained in safe custody during her Majesty's pleasure. Francis Hill, a sailor and a man of colour, was found guilty of the manslaughter of Charles Wilson, and was ordered to be kept in prison, with hard labour, for twelve months.

Two grocers and teadealers were prosecuted at Bow-street Police Court last Saturday by the Vestry of St. Martin for having sold, as unadulterated coffee, a mixture of chicory, sand, and coffee. The magistrate imposed a penalty of £10 and costs in each case.—At Marylebone, Mr. John Williamson, of the Westminster Coal Company, having offices at 33, Regent-street, was summoned before Mr. D'Eyncourt by Mr. F. Foot, of 16, Boscobel-gardens, Regent's Park, for selling him half a ton of coals for and as a sort that they really were not. Mr. D'Eyncourt remarked that the advertisement, read in an ordinary sense, must mean the best Silkstone coal in the market. The defendant had not supplied Silkstone at all, but only mere rubbish. He fined the defendant £5 and 30s. costs.—Several prosecutions of Birmingham tradesmen for the adulteration of tea were on Wednesday disposed of by the stipendiary magistrate for that borough.—At the Sheffield Police Court on Tuesday, Luke Dickinson, provision-dealer, Hoyland, was fined £5 and £8 3s. 6d. costs, in default two months' imprisonment, for selling lard adulterated to the extent of thirteen per cent with water.—A milkman was fined £15 at Dublin last Saturday for selling as milk a mixture consisting of ninety per cent of water and ten per cent of milk; the magistrate explaining that he had not imposed the full penalty of £20 because he wished to leave himself a margin of £5 to meet the case of any enterprising trader who might carry adulteration to a yet further pitch.

A charge of forgery, brought at the Mansion House, on Monday, against Herbert Templeman, led to the disclosure of a planned fraud on Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co. The accomplices were a clerk in the service of the firm, Templeman, an attorney, and two Frenchmen—Giraud and Asselin. A cheque for £1242 was drawn in the name of Major-General Morris, of Tiverton, and presented for payment to a Paris banker, through whom it was ultimately cashed. The prisoner was remanded.

An ex-constable of the V division, who cried and pleaded guilty when placed in the dock of Wandsworth Police Court, has been committed for trial on the charge of stealing two knives and a fork from a gentleman's house on his beat. The prisoner had just been released from Horsemonger-lane Gaol, where he had been detained a month, in default of paying a fine of £4, for misconduct.—At the same court, on Tuesday, a hairdresser was fined in the mitigated penalty of £5 for having sold a box of Rowlands' Odonto without a license.

William Parker, at Gravel-lane, Wapping, cut the throats of his two children—a boy and a girl—on Sunday morning, and then went to the police station and gave himself into custody, taking with him the knife with which the crime was committed. It appears that he had been in the employ of Messrs. Knight and Sons, soapboilers and candle-makers, but for some months had wanted work and bread. He assigns as a reason for the murder utter destitution and repugnance to allow his children to become inmates of the workhouse. The loss of his wife, some time ago, seems to have preyed upon his mind. It came out in evidence that his landlady had fed the children during the greater part of the six weeks he had been out of work. A verdict of "Wilful murder" has been brought against him by a coroner's jury.

## DISASTERS.

The hemp and tar warehouse of Messrs. Irving and Co., Hull, was burned down yesterday week.

There was an explosion of firedamp, yesterday week, at the Meshe Colliery, Wigan. There were seventy-three men and boys in the pit at the time, several of whom were brought to bank much burnt. Five persons were killed.

Several casualties occurred during the gale which prevailed on Saturday and Sunday. A large barque, named the Clyde, was wrecked at Bray Head, near Valentia, on Monday. Nine lives were lost and three saved. The vessel is a total wreck.—Six seamen have been drowned off Liverpool by the stranding of a brig on the Jordan Flats.—Early on Wednesday morning a Middleboro steamer, the Eureka, laden with pig iron, was run down by another steamer, the Ryhope. Her crew of sixteen persons had a very narrow escape; the vessel having foundered almost instantly.

Owing to a landslip of some magnitude, the Somerset Coal Canal, near Bath, has been drained for a length of three miles by a gap in the embankment measuring 50 ft. in width by 30 ft. in depth. One curious effect of the mishap has been the landing of large numbers of fish high and dry, thus affording an unexpected boon to the inhabitants.

A boiler at the Springfield Ironworks, McNeil-street, Glasgow, belonging to Messrs. D. Cameron and Co., exploded, on Saturday morning, while steam was being got up in it. Two men and two boys who were in the engine-house were killed; and so great was the force of the explosion that the windows of dwelling houses a hundred yards off were blown in.

The Board of Trade has issued a circular to the chairmen of the various railway companies calling attention to Captain Tyler's report of the accidents which took place last year upon the lines in the United Kingdom, exhibiting a state of things which, it is believed, has not only been continued, but aggravated, during the present year. A large proportion of the casualties are held to be due to causes which are within the control of the companies, and they are warned that the present insecurity of travelling imposes upon them the grave responsibility of finding appropriate remedies for so great an evil. Attention is also drawn to the frequent unpunctuality of passenger-trains; to the inconvenience, vexation, and loss thus produced; and to the increase of the chances of accident brought about by this cause. The Government reserve their own liberty to consider at any time the expediency of legislation upon any part of this important subject.—A collision between two goods-trains took place, last Saturday morning, at Kirkconnel station on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, which resulted in a great destruction of property. The driver of one of the trains is in custody, and has been lodged in Dumfries Gaol.—Early on Monday morning the mail-train from Birmingham to Leamington ran at full speed into the engine of a goods-train whilst shunting at Adderley Park station, about three miles from Birmingham. Fortunately there were no passengers in the mail—the guard and driver of which were, however, injured.—On Tuesday morning a special train, laden with nearly one hundred passengers for Sheffield, came into collision with two engines which were standing on the line of the Midland Railway, near Nottingham. Sixteen persons were injured, but none seriously.

## BUDDHIST TEMPLE AT DARJEELING.

Four hundred miles north of Calcutta, in the picturesque and salubrious highlands of British Sikkim, at an elevation of 7000 ft. above the sea, and within sight of one of the loftiest summits of the Himalayas, is the seasonable resort of many Europeans of the civil or the military service, or engaged in mercantile pursuits, whose health has suffered from the sultry climate of Bengal. Darjeeling has many local attractions and advantages; but our purpose now is only to introduce two Engravings, from photographs by Mr. R. Phillips, a photographic artist there resident, which present to view some groups of characteristic figures in the Buddhist temple at Darjeeling, known by the name of "Sunga Seedoupling Goomba." The community of Buddhist priests or Lamas, who are in charge of the temple, are natives of Sikkim. In their hands may be seen the instruments used by them in their religious ceremonies.

The head priest, officiating, seated on the left in our first illustration, is named Cho Bombo Lama. He wears the sacred hat (uche pesha) and his under-garment of cloth-of-gold (tongha), with the holy beads (tinghah) which they all wear. The peculiarly-shaped outer garment, without sleeves, which is worn by nearly all, is called saine. In front of him are three instruments of their ritual, the small tum-tum (dhuru), the brass sanctifying instrument (doorchee), and the bell (tibbu).

Next him is seated the second priest (Cho Chutumba Lama), in whose hands are the cymbals and a short horn. In the centre of the group is a student, who is under instruction to become a Lama. Before him are the sacred writings (kunji); they consist of single sheets of paper printed on both sides, and usually kept together between carved covers. In the temple is a library of these books.

The remainder of the instruments in the foreground, taken in rotation, are the small praying-wheel (mannee), the long horns and the shell horns, the small human thighbone horn, partly covered with brass (kongdong); the large drum with a handle, and the drumstick.

Over the doorway is a small idol (tibbah), and on each side of it are small brass cups containing rice and oil. Standing in the verandah are two travelling Lamas (Dupcheeng), natives of Lassa, in Thibet; one wears a peculiar cap with a peak of hair (tomrah). In the verandah, on the left, is the large praying-wheel. It is composed of a central wooden axis, the top and bottom of which are visible. Around this axis, but concealed from view by the outer painted covering, is wound layer after layer of paper, printed with the sentence, "Om, mannee padmee, Oulim," the literal sense of which is "Oh! the gem in the lotus—Amen!" The layers of paper on the axis are upwards of two feet in thickness. Above this revolving drum a bell is hung, and to the top of the drum a stick is fastened. When the wheel or drum has made one revolution the bell sounds, which announces that some millions of prayers which the drum contains have been offered up. For a short devotion the drum is turned simply by the hand, but for prayers of long duration a thong is attached to a crank at the bottom. The wheel is kept in continuous revolution while any religious ceremony is going on inside the temple. The outside of the drum is covered with painted canvas, on which are inscribed large mystic characters.

The interior of the temple, which, being very dark, cannot be seen in the photograph, is gaudily decorated and painted. The side walls are covered with figures of saints and gods. On the altar, which may be seen through the doorway, stand a number of brass lamps and seven cups full of water, besides a large vessel of holy water and a brush for sprinkling; also, a brazier for incense. Behind the altar are three large seated figures of brass. The centre figure is Goroos Pemah, holding the doorchee in his right hand, and the lotus and jewel in his left. The figure to the left is Suthaya Tobah, and the one to the right is Seebah Meh.

When Mr. Phillips visited this temple the head priest was not to be seen. The other priests assured Mr. Phillips that he had not been seen or heard for nearly four months, being confined in a small room over the temple where he was supposed to be praying and conversing with their gods, his food being supplied to him through a trap-door.

All around the temple on the outside are flags on long poles (turjin) from 20 ft. to 40 ft. high. These flags extend nearly the whole length of the poles, but are only 3 ft. or 4 ft. wide; they are printed from top to bottom with the same prayer that is offered up on the wheel, coupled with the names of those of their followers who have lately died, and thus they are prayed for, as they say that "their names are being blown towards God by the wind."

## THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The operations of H.M.S. Briton and H.M.S. Daphne on the east coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, under the treaty concluded this year by the negotiations of Sir Bartle Frere with the Sultan of Zanzibar, have been attended by a painful incident, which made it needful to inflict severe chastisement on the murderers of a British naval officer. Sub-Lieutenant Marcus M'Causland, of the Daphne, having been cruelly and treacherously slain, on September 15, by the people of Kiunga, a native village concerned in the slave trade, about forty miles south of Lamoo, it was resolved that an example should be made of the offending village. This service was executed on the 22nd, by armed boats' parties from the Briton and the Daphne, under the command of Lieutenant Arthur Philipps, of the former ship. Our illustration shows the scene of the burning village, with the sailors who had landed on the beach exchanging shots with the enemy behind the stockade and in the bush; the boats are lying a short distance from shore, and one of them has been assisting with the fire of a swivel gun or a rocket. The affair has been described in a former account. We are indebted to Lieutenant J. Fellowes, of the Briton, for the sketch we have used on this occasion. He writes to us on the 21st ult., from Zanzibar. In connection with the subject, it is satisfactory to observe that Dr. Kirk, the British Consul-General for East Africa, has lately visited most of the ports on that coast, and liberated several hundred negroes who were held as slaves by persons amenable to the British jurisdiction, traders from Bombay and others.

With reference to the notice of an illustration in our Extra Supplement which represents the interior of a ju-ju house or idol's temple at Bonny, the book there quoted, "Wanderings in West Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po," is mentioned as though it were a book written by Mr. R. L. Harries, the gentleman who has supplied most of our sketches engraved in this Extra Supplement. We understand that this book, published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, though it bears on the titlepage no other sign of its authorship than "By an F.R.G.S.," is really one of the many interesting and instructive works of Captain Richard Burton, R.N., late Consul at Fernando Po, and now Consul-General at Trieste. Captain Burton's other books on West Africa, "A Mission to Dahomey" and "Abbeokuta and the Cameroons," are very well known.





BUDDHIST PRIESTS AT DARJEELING, HIMALAYAS.





AN EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADING VILLAGE DESTROYED BY THE BOATS OF H.M.S. BRITON AND DAPHNE.

## SKETCHES IN JAPAN.

Our Special Artist lately in Japan, after visiting the famous sacred mountain Fusi-yama, went on to another called Oyama, which is less known to us. The name is explained: the syllabic prefix "O" means "great," and is used in an honorific sense; while "Yama" signifies "a mountain." Mr. Simpson thus describes a scene he beheld there:—

"Oyama is about 6000 ft. high, and is finely wooded, with temples on its sides, which are great places of pilgrimage. On the day of my visit I met a continuous stream of men, women, and children visiting the various shrines. At one of them I was struck with the number of puppy-dogs all over the place. Some were sleeping in the sun, others were romping about. I

watched what was going on, when I saw that the visitors gave a man a small coin, and that he then threw the food on the ground, causing a playful rush of the young barkers. The food was boiled rice made into small balls, and no one seemed to go away without paying for some to be given to the puppies. I saw no full-grown dogs, and I could not make out where they got such a quantity of young ones—there may have been about thirty of them. It recalled the similar custom of feeding the pigeons in the mosque at Stamboul, and at St. Mark's, in Venice. This was a Buddhist temple at Oyama; and it is, no doubt, one of the manifestations of that tenderness for life and that kindness to all things living which was one of the leading doctrines taught by Sakya Muni. He himself set the example in his own life; in his alms-dish he

begged each morning his day's food, but he never tasted any of it before midday, and then not before he had placed half of it for birds and beasts to eat.

"Oyama was first ascended by Mr. W. H. Smith, Captain Roberts, of the 9th Regiment, Lieutenant King, R.M.A., and Lieutenant Hawes, R.M.L.I., during the night of Nov. 23, 1866. The Japanese authorities had kept a guard of soldiers near the summit, who had orders to let no foreigners pass; so the first efforts of Englishmen to reach the top were stopped, and no woman was allowed to go to the summit. The temples on the peak are now left to go out of repair, and anyone may ascend. There is a Shintoo temple near the top, with three very large swords hanging up. The largest sword is about ten feet long; both it and the scabbard are of beautiful workmanship."



SKETCHES IN JAPAN: FEEDING PUPPY-DOGS AT THE BUDDHIST TEMPLE OF OYAMA.



## DISCOVERIES IN NEW GUINEA.

A meeting of members of the Royal Geographical Society was held, on Monday, in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington-gardens—Sir Bartle Frere in the chair. The object of the meeting was to hear two papers read—one, by Captain J. Moresby, R.N., "On Recent Discoveries at the Eastern End of New Guinea," and the other, by the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, "On Three Visits to New Guinea."

Mr. Clements R. Markham, one of the secretaries, read Captain Moresby's paper. The paper entered at much length into the configuration and aspect of the country, which the author described as not unlike that of Australia. The islands outside the coast were remarkable for their beauty and fertility, and reminded him of Jamaica. It produced most of the tropical plants in great abundance. The natives were friendly and hospitable. They were strictly honest in their dealings, although they might pilfer a little amongst themselves. Captain Moresby allowed the crew to mix with the natives, and on both sides the best conduct was observed, although the natives were not aware that they had arms superior to their own. There was no trace of religious worship amongst the copper-coloured natives. From all he saw of the people, the old idea that they were the most savage of all races must be abandoned. Captain Moresby's paper described the utensils used by the natives, and looked forward to a letter future for them in consequence of their connection with England. The chairman expressed the sense of satisfaction with which the paper was received.

The chairman then called on the Rev. Mr. Gill, who had been for a long period engaged in missionary work on the coast of New Guinea. The Rev. Mr. Gill related his experience, which in general confirmed that of Captain Moresby. The natives were cannibals and advised him to become one, a request with which, he need not say, he did not comply. They were very timid, and looked on white men as they might look on some wild beast. Mr. Gill exhibited some of the utensils used by the natives, and a bow and poisoned arrow such as they employ in their warfare, and concluded a very interesting sketch amid cheers. After a brief discussion, in which Mr. McFarlane and others took part, the meeting was brought to a close by the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

## MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Some extraordinary statements about a case of mistaken identity were made, on Wednesday, at the weekly meeting of the Shoreditch guardians. The clerk said that a few weeks ago an old man sat down on the doorstep of a coffee-shop in the parish and suddenly died. Some of the passers-by recognised him as a man who had been in the employment of the gas company, and nine or ten of the men in that service identified the body as that of their fellow-workman. A deputation of their number was appointed to wait on his wife, who, after listening to them for a short time, told them her husband was up stairs in bed. This turned out to be the fact. The body was removed to the workhouse mortuary, where it was identified by about fourteen of the officers as that of a pauper who had been in the workhouse from twelve to fifteen months, and intelligence of the death was sent to his daughters in Manchester. One of the sons-in-law came up and identified the body as that of his father-in-law, and expressed deep sorrow at the death. An inquest was held, at which the daughters attended and swore that the deceased was their father, and, after cutting off a lock of his hair, directed an undertaker to conduct the funeral, at which they attended as mourners. On their return home they related the circumstances connected with the death to some friends in Devonshire, who replied in the course of a fortnight that the old man was living there and in good health. The son-in-law wrote to the undertakers saying he did not wish to incur expense in burying a stranger. The clerk suggested that a reply should be sent expressing regret at the mistake, and hoping that it would not occur again.

The following details of the capture of the Virginus are given by the American correspondent of the *Times* in a letter dated the 7th inst.:—"The Cuban insurgent privateer Virginus, which has so long eluded the Spaniards and landed cargoes of contraband goods on the Cuban coasts, has at length been captured. She nearly always sailed under the American flag, and had American papers, seeking refuge, when pursued, in the harbours of Aspinwall, or Kingston, Jamaica, where her American character was recognised and protection afforded. The hatred felt against this noted vessel by the Spaniards was most intense, and her capture became a national wish. In the latter part of October the Virginus, in carrying on her usual vocation, appeared on the south coast of Cuba for the purpose of loading a contraband cargo, but was surprised and had to sail away. News of her appearance was speedily transmitted to the Spanish authorities, and the gun-boat Tornado was sent in search of her. The gun-boat, after a short cruise, sighted her, on the afternoon of Oct. 31, and at once gave chase. The Virginus, as usual, headed for Jamaica, sailing away from Cuba as quickly as possible, and putting on all steam. She threw overboard several horses and part of her cargo to lighten her, and also burnt portions of her stores, but could not get away from the gun-boat. At ten in the evening, near the Jamaica coast, the Tornado overhauled her, and the Virginus surrendered, with all on board—the crew and passengers numbering 170."

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OUR SPECIAL ARTIST'S VOYAGE TO THE GOLD COAST.



THE "TENDER PARTING" OPPOSITE NEW BRIGHTON.



MORNING BATH ON BOARD THE VOLTA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who has been sent by the proprietors of this Journal to the Gold Coast of West Africa, for the purpose of making sketches to illustrate the campaign under Sir Garnet Wolseley against the Ashantees, wrote to us on the 12th inst. from Madeira, and sent us a few illustrations of his voyage. He sailed from Liverpool on the 6th, in the screw steam-ship *Volta*, which conveyed also fifteen or sixteen officers of different regiments, besides Assistant-Commissary Wyatt, Surgeon-Major Reid, R.A., the Rev. R. G. Patterson, chaplain, and others connected with the expedition, with a missionary to the Fantees. Our Correspondent praises in high terms the accommodation on board the *Volta*, the quality of the provisions, and the obliging behaviour of all the officers of that ship, from the captain downwards; but his thanks are due more especially to the chief officer, whose cabin he

is fortunately allowed to share. The weather, from Liverpool to Madeira, had not been agreeable; the wind blowing very heavily, the ship rolled a good deal; there was much sickness, and nearly all the live stock was lost. The first of Mr. Prior's sketches represents the Knight Templar (steam-tender) leaving the *Volta* off New Brighton in the Mersey. "As the two steamers parted company the friends of the officers and others on board the tender rushed on the bridge and, with hearty cheers, bade us farewell and a safe and pleasant voyage. This was a tender parting." Of another incident he remarks—"The officers on board the *Volta* up to Sunday had their baths, as represented in the sketch. The boatswain, after having had the deck washed, took the hose 'aft,' and, directing it as well as he could, played with the salt water upon those that were inclined for a souse; the captain generally looking on, as well

as those officers and others who did not care for such cold work. It was most amusing to see the comical costumes of the bathers when leaving their berths for the douche, and the wry and extraordinary faces they made during the process, but all seemed to think it a treat." The subject of Mr. Prior's third sketch is the chaplain reading prayers on Sunday morning, the 9th inst., to the congregation of officers and passengers on the quarter-deck of the *Volta*. It is hoped that their fellow-countrymen and fellow-Christians at home will not forget, in the Sunday prayers of England and Scotland, to remember those who have gone out, at the risk of health or life in the pestilential climate of Guinea, to serve the British empire, and the progress of human civilisation.

The departure of troops for this war have excited more than usual interest. Our [front-page] Engraving shows the



SUNDAY MORNING ON BOARD THE VOLTA.



scene at Woolwich when a detachment of the Royal Artillery left the great barracks there for the port of its embarkation. It was the same at Chatham when a company of Royal Engineers left the School of Military Engineering, after a brief religious exhortation on the parade-ground by the Bishop of Rochester. Of the Royal Marines also, from the Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth divisions, detachments are sent to the Gold Coast, and of the Land Transport and Army Hospital Corps. The 42nd Highlanders, under command of Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, will go from Portsmouth. The steam troopships Himalaya, Captain W. B. Grant, and Tamar, Captain W. H. Grubbe, have been lying in Plymouth Sound to receive the troops sent down by railway from different stations in England, and those from Plymouth Citadel. Our Illustration shows the steam-tug Carron acting as a tender to place the troops on board the Himalaya. The troopships left Plymouth last week to proceed on their voyage to West Africa, but the Himalaya called at Queenstown for a battalion of the Rifle Brigade and one of the 23rd Regiment. It may here be mentioned that 166 miles of telegraph wire, manufactured at North Woolwich, will be sent for the use of the expedition; it may, perhaps, be fixed along the whole way from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie.

### MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Amongst recent extra-Parliamentary utterances there is noticeable a trilogy of Scottish members. Who can doubt that one of the most conspicuous representatives, not only of Scotland but of the United Kingdom, in the House is the large-hearted, large-hearted member for Leith, "whose observation with extensive view" embraces the whole of our colonial empire, which he endeavours with unabating zeal more thoroughly to incorporate with the mother country than he thinks is the case now? It is to be feared that Mr. Macfie receives little sympathy in this laudable desire from the great body of the House, an idea having apparently fixed itself in the minds of most members that he is unconsciously comic, and they laugh when he is most earnest and emphatic. Whereupon he gets, it is not to be said angry, but still more emphatic—becomes breezy, then gusty, and then somehow vanishes in an explosion. It is, however, believed that he receives ample compensation in the esteem and confidence of the electors of Leith, as a whole. Perhaps a consideration of the reception which he received at a meeting there last week might lead to a conclusion that some of those who were present had not strength to follow him through the immensity of topics which he dealt with. For once and again there were sibilations, using that term as a milder one than hisses; and especially once, when he diverged into some remarks on Popery and the Pontiff, there were cries which, being interpreted, might mean, "be relevant and not prosy." A bitter humourist, writing in a local journal, elaborately compares Mr. Macfie to the sea-serpent; but we are not prepared to say that the comparison is established.

In the House Mr. Arthur Kinnaird is principally distinguished for the fatherly manner in which he gives advice to the Prime Minister, generally at sittings which are still going on between one and two in the morning. He has other distinctions, but at present mention of them may be postponed to the consideration of the proceedings at a public interview between him and the citizens of the fair city of Perth, which he represents. Apparently the burden of his speech was a justification of certain votes of his against the Government, and also served as a text for a discourse on Ultramontane aggression, which was listened to seemingly with a patience which was exemplary, and occasionally with applause. When, however, he came to speak of the disestablishment of established churches, and indicated sympathy with the crusade of which Mr. Miall is the leader, it was evident that two opinions were represented in that hall of audience. There were cheers, but, alas! too obviously there were hisses also; and one can well conceive the look of blank horror which came over the mild and benignant countenance of the hon. member. A gentle remonstrance—involuntarily, no doubt—came from him; but the key-note was given, and all through the speech, thereafter, whenever there was applause there were counter-irritant hisses. Nevertheless, at the close, the cheers were solely present; a jolly, rollicking kind of speech, delivered by one of Mr. Kinnaird's supporters, restored something like unanimity; and the result was such as to lead to a belief that Perth will long preserve to the House of Commons a member who in his way may be said to be unique.

When, after the last general election, Mr. Charles Parker, having won for the Liberal party from a distinguished man the county of Perthshire, his antecedents being considered, it was thought that he was a predestinate second-class official. It was known that from early youth he had been guanoing his mind, first with all sorts of scholastic lore, and then with blue-bookery, that he had undergone the training which is involved in a private secretaryship to a Cabinet Minister and in sundry commissionerships, and it was thought that the first under-secretaryship that became vacant in the Gladstone Government would be at his disposal. But places of that kind have come and gone in plenty, and there has been no sign of his having been offered one. The reason why may be conjectured by the very initiated, but the outside world only knows that Mr. Parker remains an independent, which may only mean an unofficial member. To his electoral friends the other day he might perhaps have given out hints of his being unappreciated, and they would most likely have sympathised with him; but, as it was, he took the more dignified course of treating of matters relating only to the public weal from his point of view; and apparently his audience were satisfied with what he gave them, though it may not have been of that very "strong meat" which it is said assemblies of Scotchmen generally desire. By-the-way, there is at this moment the Secretaryship to the Board of Trade vacant. Why should not the time of Mr. Parker's official birth have come?

The leisure which his retirement from Ministerial life affords to Mr. Childers has enabled him lately to pronounce a discourse on church-building, which was as full of matter and as suggestive as any of his treatises on naval matters, and as that famous defence of the financial and tax-remitting course of the present Government which he delivered in the House last Session, and which might be called his valedictory blessing upon it. Another notable thing amongst sayings out of Parliament is that Mr. Goschen has had, impromptu, to defend Mr. Lowe from a rabid attack by Mr. H. Cole, C.B. It was at a meeting for the extension of art-culture, when the ex-ruler of South Kensington, with a courage and independence caught from the knowledge that he was no longer an official whose mounting aspirations had long been cribbed, cabined, caged, bound in by the cold realism of a rule-of-three Chancellor of the Exchequer; but an independent, free, "bloated pensioner" (the description is his own), denounced Mr. Lowe as a starver of the art-development of the country; and, after heaping on that now enthusiastically adored patron of the publicans all sorts of sarcastic epithets, capped the climax by pronouncing him to be a "mill-water Rabelais." What this means in the abstract may not be clear to every mind, even amongst the thirteen million who have visited the South Kensington Museum, and

may therefore have caught some of the genius of the place; but it is certain that it was intended to be the very acme of circumlocutory mination. It seemed to have somewhat shocked Mr. Goschen, probably because of the unknown quantity of abuse that it may be supposed to have contained, and the First Lord of the Admiralty was only mildly reproachful to the irate "pensioner" who had at last liberated his mind and relieved his bosom of much "perilous stuff" which had been accumulating there while he was under the oppressive and deadening influence (financial) of Mr. Lowe.

The circumstance that Mr. Auberon Herbert is about to retire for awhile from Parliamentary life was celebrated the other evening at Nottingham. That is, what is called a soirée was given in his honour, and an opportunity afforded him of delivering a valediction to the constituency which has enabled him to develop before the Commons of England that which it is supposed must be called his originality as a nascent statesman. A part of the proceedings consisted in excuses written by a great number of those whose privilege it was to see and hear him during his Parliamentary career; and, if any deduction is to be drawn from the various epistles, it is that the writers would rather go five hundred miles from Nottingham on this particular occasion than come one hundred, fifty—nay, twenty-five—in order to be present. In short, M.P.s left Mr. Auberon Herbert just where they did on the few occasions when he got one of his eccentric motions to a division—that is, alone, as far as they were concerned. If it be possible to conceive a man imbued with a modest self-conceit, such a disposition may be attributed to this gentleman as a member of Parliament. Personally gentle, amiable, and unpretending, when he gets astride an opinion on public affairs his whole nature seems to change, and he is pertinacious, obstinate, and unyielding to an infinite degree; and no man has stood up more steadfastly against the clamour of the House than he. Somehow, in the address—practically a farewell one—which he delivered to his friends at Nottingham the other day, there seemed a curious suggestion that he was taking a step in withdrawing from public life which ere long the country would feel and regret.

### MUSIC.

The opening concert of the forty-second season of the Sacred Harmonic Society took place yesterday (Friday) week. The programme was one of strong interest and well-contrasted variety, having combined the solemn dignity of Handel's style, the bright, melodious beauty of Haydn's Catholic service-music, and the most modern development of genius in the oratorio, as exemplified in Mendelssohn's unfinished "Christus." The first work performed was Haydn's Mass No. 1, in B flat, one of the finest of the many pieces of the kind which the composer produced. The solos were effectively sung by Mrs. Suter, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Miss Enriquez, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. C. Henry. After the mass came the few pieces which Mendelssohn left towards the oratorio on which he was earnestly engaged at the time of his death, in 1847. These have been commented on by us in detail in a previous notice. Again the beauty of the trio for male voices, "Say, where is He born," the religious elevation of the chorus, "There shall a star," the vigour and dramatic force of the several choral movements leading up to that ("We have a sacred law") demanding the sacrifice of the Saviour, and the holy repose of the following lamentation, "Daughters of Zion," and the closing chorale, produced a profound impression. The trio first referred to was well sung by Messrs. Lloyd, Santley, and Henry; Mr. Lloyd having declaimed the subsequent intermediate recitatives, and Mrs. Suter that which precedes the trio. The "Te Deum," composed by Handel, in 1743, to celebrate the victory of Dettingen, formed an imposing climax to the concert. The solos in this were finely sung by Mr. Santley. The choral movements in each of the works named were given with grand effect by the immense choir of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the features of the orchestral scores were powerfully rendered by the proportionately large band. Sir Michael Costa was warmly greeted on his reappearance at the conductor's desk, and Mr. Willing again presided at the organ. The second concert is to take place on Dec. 5, when "Israel in Egypt" will be performed.

The eighth Crystal Palace concert of the new series took place on Saturday, when the principal feature was the first performance of Sir Julius Benedict's symphony in G minor, two movements of which were produced at last year's Norwich Festival, the work having since been completed expressly for the Crystal Palace concerts. Of the first "allegro" and the "scherzo" we have already spoken, and have now to refer to the added portions—an "andante con moto" and a final "allegro con fuoco." The allegro is based on a charmingly-melodious theme of extremely graceful character, with occasional relief of strongly-contrasted passages, and some richly-florid ornamentation surrounding the recurrence of the principal subject. The finale is full of fiery impulse, well sustained, in alternation with occasional episodes of a more tranquil tone. The pervading passionate style and some reminiscences of the preceding movements give an impression of completeness to the whole work. Its performance, conducted by Mr. Manns, was throughout admirable; and the demonstration which followed was such as to necessitate the appearance of the composer on the platform in acknowledgment. The "scherzo" of Mendelssohn's ottet, as instrumented by himself for introduction into his symphony in C minor; Beethoven's overture, "Namensfeier," and Schumann's to his opera "Genoveva," completed the instrumental programme. The tenor scene from "Der Freischütz" and Mr. Sullivan's song, "Once again" (rearranged by him with orchestral accompaniments), were finely sung by Mr. Sims Reeves; and Miss Wynne gave, with good effect, Sir J. Benedict's song, "Love at Sea," and that by Professor Oakeley, "Tears, idle tears."

At M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts the "British Army Quadrille" has been for several weeks a prominent feature among the many attractions. This week's performances have included the production (for the first time in London) of Miss Gabriel's cantata, "Evangeline." The work was originally brought out, a few months ago, by Mr. Kuhe, at his Brighton Festival, and we have already spoken of its musical merits and characteristics. It was again well received, the solos having been effectively sung by Madame Corani, Miss Enriquez, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. C. E. Tinney. Next week will be the last of the season, which will close on Dec. 6 with M. Rivière's benefit.

The marked impression made by the splendid performances of Dr. Hans von Bülow at his first recital, last week, and the large audience attracted to St. James's Hall on the occasion, would alone have sufficiently proved, had proof been previously wanting, that he has obtained a firm hold on the London public. The programme of his second recital (on Wednesday afternoon) comprised Weber's sonata in D minor, Beethoven's in A (op. 101), and a miscellaneous selection.

The eighth season of the London Ballad Concert, directed by Mr. John Boosey, commenced on Wednesday evening, with an attractive programme.

The programme of Mr. Walter Bache's annual concert—which took place on Thursday evening—was, as usual, of very special interest, having included the two movements "Tasso" and "Orpheus" from Liszt's series of orchestral pieces entitled "Poèmes Symphoniques" ("Symphonische Dichtung"); Schubert's great pianoforte fantasia (in C), arranged with accompaniment of orchestra by Liszt (Mr. Bache being the pianist); and other instrumental pieces. Of the performances we must speak next week, as also of that of "Israel in Egypt," at the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society's third concert, which took place on the same evening.

A very handsomely illuminated testimonial, signed by all the professors of the Royal Academy of Music, has been presented, by the Principal, Sir Sterndale Bennett, to Mr. G. A. Macfarren, complimenting him on the success of his oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," at the recent Bristol festival.

The concerts of the second season of the British Orchestral Society are fixed to take place on Jan. 22, Feb. 5 and 26, March 12 and 26, and April 8. At one of them, it is said, new symphony by Mr. G. A. Macfarren is to be produced.

### THEATRES.

At the Adelphi, on Saturday, Mr. Edmund Falconer's effective drama of "The Peep o' Day; or, Savourneen Deelish," was revived, and is likely to restore the fortunes of the house. Mr. Falconer appears again as Barney O'Toole, and won the wonted applause alike due to the naturalness of the character and the skill of the actor. Mr. G. Shore, as Harry Kavanagh, far exceeded the expectations of his friends; and Mr. J. W. Forde, as the villainous Purcell, was as careful in his delineation as he was true to the author's conception of a part which in unskilful hands would prove repulsive. Mr. Dewar represented the reverend and militant O'Cleary, and brought to our mind the original representative of the rôle somewhat to his disadvantage. Mr. McIntyre was Black Mullins. Miss Edith Stuart, as Kathleen Kavanagh, is admirable; and Miss Hudspeth, as Mary Grace, continues to be as fascinating as usual. The rest of the characters are well supported, and the scenery throughout is appropriate.

A new comedietta has been produced at the Vandeville entitled "A Happy Cruise." The piece is by Mr. Ernest Cuthbert, the author of "Legacy-Love," and at any rate deserves praise for the "brevity" which "is the soul of wit." A married couple separate but cannot forget each other, and the husband, paying her a visit in disguise, sees his wife, in the garb of a Quakeress, being wooed by a former friend of his own. All this of course requires explanation, but is readily understood by the spectator. The matter, however, is capable of further development, and as it stands is suggestive of sportive combinations, which in some future compositions will doubtless stand the author in good stead.

The French plays continue to be performed with spirit at the Holborn. The comedy of "La Joie de la Maison" reminded the audience of a piece called "The Little Treasure," acted at the Haymarket several years ago, in which the heroine was personated by the late Miss Blanche Fane, whose performance of the part will be long remembered. The comedy has been well received on the present occasion.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Upwards of 320 horses ran during the four days at Warwick last week, and the meeting was a brilliant conclusion to the season. Still there was no single race—like the Bickerstaffe Cup at Liverpool, in which Prince Charlie beat Oxonian—which was of more than passing interest, or will live in turf history. Vanderdecken was the best-class horse which ran at Warwick. He was very unlucky, as he ran second twice in the same races in which he was placed last year. In the Great Autumn Welter Cup he carried 11 st. 9 lb., the same weight as on the previous occasion, and disposed of all his field, except the Young Melbourne—Infanta colt (9 st. 2 lb.), who beat him easily by half a length. He was again made first favourite for the Great Midland Counties Handicap, with 8 st. 12 lb. on his back; but Laburnum (8 st. 3 lb.) cannoned against him heavily, just at a critical point of the struggle, and he could never catch Falkland (7 st. 8 lb.), who was very leniently handicapped, considering his Northumberland Plate victory and the very bold front he showed for more than two miles in the Cesarewitch. Vanderdecken, however, beat Merevale (7 st. 1 lb.), who secured this race last season, and whom he met on 9 lb. better terms than on that occasion. Prior to the Donnington Handicap, Oxonian was sold to Captain Machell for 1100g., and, as he won that race in a common canter, carrying 9 st. 3 lb., he proved a cheap purchase, and Prince Charlie's Liverpool performance appears more marvellous than ever. The two year-olds which appeared at Warwick were very moderate, Euclyptus being the best of them—and he is far from a first-class animal.

Colonel Harcourt entertained a large company at Nuneham Park on Monday, when the members of the South Oxfordshire Hunt presented the Countess of Macclesfield with a life-size portrait of her husband (painted by Mr. Graves), in recognition of the services he had rendered as Master.

There were several coursing meetings last week, but none of much importance, as so many dogs were in reserve for the great meeting at Newmarket, of which we shall give an account next week.

The Birmingham Dog Show begins on Monday next. There are nearly one thousand entries, and there is every prospect of a most successful exhibition.

James Grundy, the celebrated Nottinghamshire bowler, who was twenty years a leading professional cricketer at Lord's ground, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning.

An influential meeting of shipowners was held, yesterday week, to protest against the manner of measuring jute, cotton, and similar goods for shipment at Calcutta.

Mr. Disraeli was presented with an address from the Glasgow Conservative Working Men's Association, on Saturday last, and, in reply, spoke at some length upon current political topics. He justified at considerable length the allegations in his famous Bath letter, and quoted many instances of what he had termed the "plundering and blundering" policy of the Cabinet.

According to a return recently issued, the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the quarter ending Sept. 30 last were as follow:—From England to the United States, 42,959; to British North America, 10,050; to the Australian colonies, 6120; to other places, 1563; in all, 60,692. From Scotland to the United States, 5021; to British North America, 1380; to the Australian colonies, 655; to other places, 56; in all, 7112. From Ireland to the United States, 57,507; to British North America, 12,447; to the Australian colonies, 6775; to other places, 1619; in all, 78,348. Of the emigrants 35,413 were English, 5526 Scotch, 16,519 Irish, 17,554 foreigners, and 3006 not distinguished as to nationality.



## THE GREAT SUGAR REFINERY AT BRISTOL.

It has lately happened that sugar in its various forms has attracted very general attention. The importation of sugar into the United Kingdom last year amounted to nearly sixteen million hundredweight, and of this amount fourteen millions and a half were entered for "home consumption." We may remark, moreover, that this represents about half a hundred-weight a year for every individual in the population, so that, even reckoning a vast quantity consumed for making preserves and other articles of luxury and ordinary diet, a large quantity must be left for consumption in its natural or refined condition. We observe also that of the sugar destined for home use 5,224,470 cwt. came from British possessions, 3,091,275 cwt. from the Spanish West India Islands, 1,878,587 cwt. from Brazil; while 2,238,811 cwt. came from France and 34,816 cwt. from Germany, a large proportion of the latter two items being probably coarsely-prepared beet-root sugar of a low saccharine quality. It appears, indeed, from the returns that by far the largest quantity consisted of what is called raw sugar, and that a very considerable proportion of this must be converted into refined or loaf sugar, though doubtless the use of raw or moist sugar is still falsely regarded as economical among the poorer classes.

It is true that even some of the moist sugars undergo a process of refining, and that loaf or lump sugars of low quality are sold at a price so little above that of the raw sorts as to bring them within the reach of the million; but in neither of these forms is actual purity attained, and in both moist and lump sugars the saccharine or sweetening quality is frequently small because of the intermixture of beet and other low-class sugars, which are in this way sold at the same price as cane sugar.

By the old process, which is still retained in some refineries, either bullocks' blood or "finings," made by mixing a solution of alum with lime-water, is used for forming a coagulation, which rises to the surface and takes with it the impurities of the sugar, in the shape of scum, to the top of the "blowing-up pan." But a more complete result can now be obtained by filtering through animal charcoal, and this plan is mostly adopted. The question is, how to obtain perfectly pure sugar, which shall have the largest amount of saccharine property and can yet be sold at a price which brings it into direct competition with the coarse, impure sugars known as "moist." This result has been attained by complete crystallisation after refining, and the process by which it is produced may be seen at the largest refinery in England—that of Messrs. Finzel and Sons, of Bristol.

The Counterslip factory, at Bristol, was established within the present century by the father of the present senior partner and the grandfather of the junior partners—the late Mr. Conrad Finzel, who by his application of centrifugal machinery to the completion of crystallised sugar, and by the adoption of various improvements in the earlier stages of manufacture, achieved a great commercial success and reputation, in obtaining a new and cheap form of the pure product.

The original building at the Counterslip shared the fate of many other sugar factories, and was burnt to the ground. Of the present great block, which covers nearly two acres, one portion was not completed till 1847, the other having been erected in 1859; so that the three tall shafts which are visible almost as soon as we have left the railway station, mark the progress of a business which has grown with marvellous rapidity, until the weekly production of its special manufacture has reached 1,100 tons.

There is sufficient indication of its extent in the broad area between the factory and the warehouses—processions of drays and waggons bring boxes, bags, and tierces, which are conveyed on tramways to the lower part of the big building, to be converted into the brilliant colourless crystals, packages of which are coming out on another tramway in an almost endless train.

Arriving first at the sale-room and the sampling-room, where a surprising variety of raw sugars are inspected and purchased, we are conducted through the ordinary offices, and thence to the private room of the firm, on the first landing. We go up to the laboratory, a plain but very completely appointed apartment on an upper story, where sugars in every variety are tested, and afterwards experimentally submitted to the refining process. The apparatus here consists of vats, filtering cylinders, vacuum-pan, and centrifugal machine, by means of which an able practical chemist and analyst conducts in miniature the operations that are consummated on a gigantic scale in the adjacent building. It is worth noting, however, that even in this laboratory, as the experiments are intended to have a practical result, 10 cwt. of sugar can be carried through all the processes for converting it into crystals.

These processes, however, must be seen in the factory itself, and we will pass out of the commercial department and into the refinery, or rather into one of its departments on the first floor. Here casks, bags, and boxes of Demerara, Mauritius, and Havannah, together with baskets from Java, are disposed of with astonishing celerity by the men who receive them. Constantly as they come up, they are unhooped, ripped open, or staved in, and their contents are at once capsized through openings in the thick timber floor, beneath which lie the great boiling-pans, where the first operation of refining is effected by the reduction of the raw sugar to a brown viscid syrup, sufficiently fluid to be strained through coarse canvas bags, which are contained in a series of cisterns. This rough filtration removes from the sugar its coarser impurities, and it is allowed to pass from the bottoms of the bag-lined cisterns to a great reservoir, the magnitude as well as the contents of which enable us to contemplate it with a feeling like that of a fly peering over the edge of a dish of honey.

Presently, having safely surmounted the difficulties of a tortuous iron staircase, we are in a great, dim expanse of floors and beams, strange side-lights, and sudden shadows. This is, in fact, the floor where, by galleries and footways, we reach the mouths of a numerous series of deep filtering cylinders, each of which is filled with animal charcoal finely ground. Into these the brown, viscid syrup is pumped from the main tank or reservoir, and here the actual refining process may be said to be effected. So important is this second filtration, and, if properly conducted, so completely does it remove every particle of foreign impurity, that its results are very carefully watched. The operation of each separate cylinder is marked and recorded by means of copper pipes, one of which runs from the bottom of each, and terminates in a tap fixed over a long copper trough, so divided into compartments as to make it quite easy for an inspector to detect any imperfection in the syrup yielded by any one of the long series of filtering cisterns, and to trace it to its source.

The liquid syrup, or clarified fluid sugar, when it leaves these charcoal filters, is perfectly colourless and of intense sweetness, while its purity is so complete that crystallisation may be at once effected. A number of reservoirs receive it from the cylinders, and from these it is at once pumped up again into enormous vacuum pans, some of them capable of containing from 27 to 30 tons of sugar each; while two of them—the largest in the world—will turn out respectively 400 and 500 tons a week.

It is in these pans that the sugar is crystallised, by evaporation of the moisture and concentration of the clarified syrup, and this is the process which requires the greatest attention. By the old process this concentration was effected by boiling the syrup in open pans, where, of course, the temperature was much greater, and all kinds of devices were employed for regulating the heat to an even degree. Seventy years ago, we are told, the Hon. Charles Edward Howard, starting from the ascertained principle that fluids will boil in a partial vacuum at a much lower temperature than in an open vessel, invented a close copper pan or boiler, the middle of which was cylindrical, and the top and bottom spherical in form. This vessel had a double bottom, to the cavity of which steam was admitted, so that the contents of the pan could be raised to any required temperature, while a coil of copper pipe carrying steam through the body of the pan itself assisted the evaporation of the syrup. The bottom cavity contained steam at low pressure, the spiral coil being supplied with steam at high pressure, and consequently at great heat; and from the centre of the crown or dome of the pan a bent tube and apparatus was connected with an air-pump, so that the pan could be almost entirely exhausted of air, while a valve served to admit small quantities of air in case of a too rapid exhaustion. With this contrivance and the air-pump at work the sugar could be boiled at a temperature of 130 deg. to 150 deg., while the exact heat could at any moment be ascertained by properly adjusted thermometers and immediately regulated.

All modern adaptations of vacuum-pans are founded on Howard's invention, and the gigantic vessels used at the Counterslip refinery are on the same principle, with the addition of certain improvements and modifications which serve to reduce the degree of heat at which boiling may be effected, and to secure facilities for frequently testing the progress of crystallisation. The operation may be seen going on in the most extraordinary manner through a round, thickly-glazed peep-hole in the side of the copper monster, within which the sugar bubbles and stirs into aggregated crystal forms, which ultimately fall to the bottom of the vessel in a moist, warm, grainy mass.

This granulated mass is allowed to fall into one or other of a long row of copper coolers in a floor beneath the evaporating pans, and thence, when its temperature is considerably diminished, is subjected to the process which first distinguished Messrs. Finzel's sugar from that of other manufacturers.

It is this process which perfects the sugar and reduces it to pure saccharine divested of superfluous moisture and any remaining syrup by submitting it to the action of the centrifugal machines, a large number of which occupy two separate floors of the refinery, and are unceasingly at work.

These machines are large cylinders of copper, set in a frame or bed, like so many enormous camp soup-kettles without lids, but with this difference, that each cylinder is made to revolve with great rapidity on a central axis, and that within the cylinder itself is a lining of wire gauze, between which and the outer pan some space is left.

To these centrifugal cylinders the cooled crystallised sugar is brought by means of a travelling trough running above them along the whole length of the room, and each machine as it receives its charge is set rapidly in motion, revolving with such velocity that every particle of moisture is flung off the whirling crystals, which come from this finishing operation hard, dry, and beautifully lustrous in appearance. So rapidly is this operation effected (the cylinders making many revolutions in a second), that a hundredweight and a half of sugar is completed by each machine in a minute and a half.

From each cylinder the charge of sugar is taken by an attendant workman, who receives it in a perambulator, which conveys it to a lower floor to become perfectly cool.

The process of refining may now be said to be complete; but the mass of sugar has yet to be raised by means of lifts to the mixing-room, where a long detachment of workmen receive the products of the mechanical portion of the factory and deftly mingle it with wooden shovels. The mixing-room presents a very striking, and even a picturesque, appearance; for it is a vast lofty hall, in which are elevated a number of high stages or galleries built of timber, and bound at the edges with iron. These stages mark off a great square space on the floor below, which itself has some distinguishing divisions, and into which the crystallised sugar is shot from the perambulators in which it is conveyed along the upper galleries. The cataract of white crystals pouring down from the iron-bound edges of this upper gallery to augment the heaps below, amidst which the white dresses of the men offer an opaque contrast, suggests a confused recollection of early reports of Cape diamonds and rock crystals. But perhaps by this time the strong saccharine influence of the atmosphere is inducing a somnolent condition, which is only partially dissipated by an introduction to the basement of the building, where in the filling-room a series of traps in the ceiling admit the mixed sugar from the floor above into shoots, and so it is poured into the tierces, bags, and packages in which it is sent out. Each filler in this lower room has his particular shoot, and when he requires a fresh supply of sugar he gives a sharp peal on a bell, which apprises the mixers that they must open the trap with another discharge.

The necessity for this careful mixing is to be explained by the fact that the crystallisation differs in its various stages, so that crystals of various sizes are turned out of the vacuum pans, and require to be mixed in order to secure a certain uniformity of quality. The filling-room is, of course, one of the busiest departments of the factory, and the rapidity with which the sugar is rammed down into the various packages with great iron pestles, and the deft dispatch which distinguishes the heading in of casks, the hooping of tierces, and the making up of big parcels, is enough to make the observer wink.

It should be noted that each tierce and hogshead is entirely lined with a peculiar kind of waterproof paper, which excludes both dust and moisture, and that small parcels of sugar are made up in bags perfectly lined with the same material.

Of course the supply of casks and tierces is in itself a very large business, and this is the work of a branch establishment—St. Paul's Cooperage—where, two or three streets off, above a hundred and fifty men are employed, under the direction of Mr. William Finzel, the youngest son of the senior partner. There is an atmosphere of sugar here also, from the number of casks and boxes which are sent to be utilised after they have been emptied of their contents; but the saccharine flavour is almost superseded by the pervading sense of beech-wood, oak-wood, and ash, represented by piles and stacks of staves, by logs and trunks, which are to be reduced to heads and struts of casks by a great circular saw; by stores and sheds where rushes, hoops, and old rope (for caulking purposes) are kept, and by the merry din of a hundred stalwart coopers, who seem bent on hammering each other into permanent deafness. The average consumption of timber in the cooperage is 450,000 ft. every week, so that we may regard the package department as a very considerable branch of the refinery—though a visit to the boiler-house on our return obliterates the figures of the cooperage from our estimate. About thirty steam-engines are at work night and day to supply the motive power of this great factory of sugar, and thirty-one boilers are required to supply

the steam, not only for the engines, but for the processes of the refinery.

With regard to the quality of this sugar, the latest analysis of the crystals gives:—

Pure cane sugar	...	...	...	99.923
Fixed ash	...	...	...	.018
Moisture	...	...	...	.059
				100.000

moisture, which is no more than .059, representing by far the larger portion of the total of foreign matter, which altogether amounts no more than 1-1300th part of the gross weight—as near an approach as possible to absolute purity, and with the additional advantage claimed for this sugar, that its integrity of substance prevents it from absorbing moisture from the atmosphere and renders it most valuable for preserving or confectionery purposes, since it is not likely to ferment or to deteriorate, and does not waste material by the formation of large quantities of scum during boiling.

And what about the 700 workpeople employed in this great hive? It would be almost impossible to visit a factory nowadays without seeking to know something of the relative position of "employer and employed." In this respect it is not too much to say that these relations at the Counterslip are characterised by liberality and mutual confidence arising out of a very pleasant organisation, which appears to have been originated by "the Good Conrad Finzel" (for by that title the founder of the house is still known in Bristol), and is well carried out by his present representatives.

The hands here receive a higher rate of wages than is paid at any other refinery in the west of England, since it is essential to secure competent workmen to conduct the processes for obtaining this highly-crystallised sugar. But apart from this there are several beneficial provisions in connection with this industrial colony. There is a library and reading-room, and religious instruction and ministrations by a duly qualified minister for the families of those who desire to embrace the privilege; there are also numerous beneficent provisions for the old, the sick, and the disabled, the widow and the orphan.

The "benefit club," supported by the men themselves, has the firm amongst its best subscribers; but the benefits established in connection with the factory itself are even of more importance, for they embrace provisions by which any man meeting with an accident serious enough to disable him receives half his wages if he has been more than seven years in the employ of the firm, and seven shillings a week if his services have been for a shorter period. Should the accident prove fatal and the man leave a widow, she receives five shillings a week for life. A large number of old and infirm workmen also receive superannuation pensions; so that in the little territory of the Counterslip some of the social problems of the day come near solution.

## CATTLE SHOWS.

On Monday the certificates of entry for the forthcoming Smithfield Club Cattle Show, which is fixed to open at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday, Dec. 8, were completed, and, notwithstanding the new and stringent regulation of the club that no animal shall be permitted to enter the competition which has been exhibited at any other show within one month previous to Dec. 5 next, the entries this year by far exceed those of any previous year. The Duke of Richmond is the president this year; and the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Leicester, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Walsingham, the Earl of Feversham, Earl Spencer, Viscount Bridport, and the large mass of gentlemen farmers and most distinguished breeders in the kingdom, look upon the new regulation as being founded on a sound principle, not only as calculated to allay any impression that in the award of the prizes there can be any foregone conclusion as to the merits of animals on account of their having taken prizes at country shows, but as a protection against the possibility of disease from contact with other animals. The increase of the prize list has also without doubt proved a strong incentive to competitors. The money prizes in the cattle classes alone amount to £1450; for sheep £665; and for pigs £135; making the total amount in money reach £2250. In addition to this there is the champion cup, valued at 100 gs., for the best beast, and a champion cup of 50 gs. for the best pen of sheep in the show, two cups of £40 for the best steer or ox and the best cow and heifer in the classes, with four cups of £20 each for sheep, besides the gold and silver medals, making the aggregate value of the prizes close upon £3000.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show opens at Bingley Hall to-day (Saturday); and, from the highly-satisfactory nature of the entries in every department, it seems likely that there will be an excellent display of stock and poultry. The amount of money (£2600) at the disposal of the judges is larger than on any previous occasion.

Mr. Henry Glasford Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, died on Monday evening.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided, on Tuesday, at the general court of the Hudson's Bay Company, when a report for 1872 was submitted, and an interim dividend declared of 6s. per share. The governors and committee were re-elected.

A Scotch paper publishes a letter from Mr. David Gray, of Golspie, giving an explanation of the "great sea-serpent" which Mr. Jonas saw in Lochbeg and described to Mr. Buckland. The great sea-serpent was nothing more than a ridge of sand upon which seaweed had drifted.

One of a series of final sittings in the Albert Company arbitration has been held by Mr. Reilly, the assessor of Lord Cairns. Orders for payment were made on certain policyholders who refused to refund loans they had obtained on their policies. Discharges were given to a number of contributors who satisfied the assessor of their inability to pay.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Mr. J. D. Lewis, M.P., the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport, and others took part on Tuesday in the public presentation of a silver service, valued at 300 gs., to Mr. May, who has filled the office of Mayor of Devonport for three successive years, during which he has been largely instrumental in promoting the construction of a railway to Devonport. Mr. May's portrait has been presented to the town, to be hung in the Townhall.

The third annual conversazione of the medical men of Yorkshire was held, on Tuesday, at the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, Wakefield, one of the largest and best asylums of the kind in England, in which are 1400 patients. The subject of the discussion was the physiology of the brain, and treatment of brain diseases. There was a large and fashionable company, including physicians and surgeons from all parts of the country. Lord Houghton presided; and Dr. Carpenter, of the University of London, gave an admirable lecture on recent advances in the study of the brain. Dr. Crichton Brown, the medical director of the asylum, and several eminent doctors, took part in the discussion that followed.





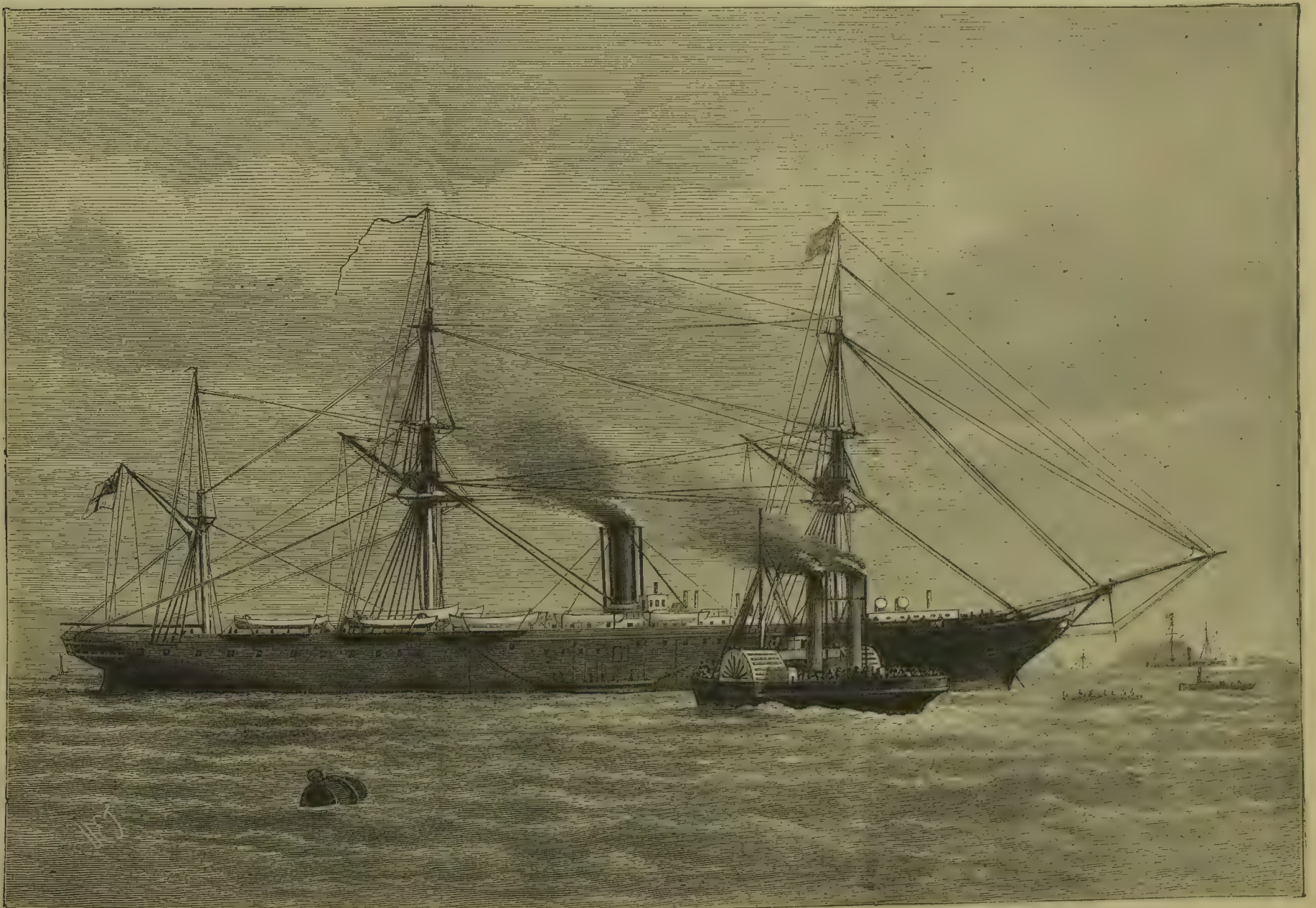
W.B. Murray

SUGAR-MAKING AT THE COUNTERSLIP REFINERY, BRISTOL.





MR. DISRAELI DELIVERING HIS INSTALLATION ADDRESS AS LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.



STEAM-TUG AT PLYMOUTH TAKING TROOPS TO THE HIMALAYA FOR THE GOLD COAST.



BY THE WAY.

We have not observed that any contemporary has mentioned the source whence the Lord Rector of Glasgow took the Greek quotation with which he closed his brilliant inaugural address. Some readers may like to know that the lines are from Sophocles. They are in the "Ajax," and are the conclusion of the long speech of Teucer, after the suicide of the hero. Teucer dwells upon the melancholy ends of Hector and of his adversary. "Observe ye, by the Gods I ask, the fate of these two men. Hector having been bound fast with the very girdle with which he had been presented by Ajax, by the steel-clad car was racked and mangled until he breathed out his life; while Ajax, possessing this [sword], the gift of Hector, perished by its means from a mortal fall. Was it not a Fury that forged this cimeter, and Hades the other, that fierce artificer. I then would say that the Gods devised both this and everything else for ever to mankind. But to whomsoever in opinion this is not pleasing, let him fondly cling to other, and me to this." The practical Chorus, with some little discourtesy, here interpose. "Extend no length of speech, but bethink thee how thou wilt bury thy brother." Mr. Disraeli artistically adapted the last lines to his own purpose; but it will be seen that they do not, in the text, convey any very comforting assurance "for our guidance in life." They will probably, however, be henceforth employed by many writers and speakers in the more cheerful sense, and will be by no means an isolated instance of a quotation becoming popular from the author's idea being improved upon, as is notably the case with—

One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin,  
now constantly used in a sentimental way, whereas the line is really part of a bitter satire. Ulysses proceeds ("Troilus and Cressida") :—

That all with one consent praise new-born gauds,  
Though they are made and moulded of things past,  
And give to dust that is a little gilt  
More laud than gilt o'er-dusted.

The disaffected minority in Ireland will, no doubt, consider that anything like English thanks for aught they have done is injury and insult in the first degree. Still, acknowledgment must be rendered where it is due. To the Home Rulers and the Repealers who have been meeting in conference in Dublin her Majesty's Government and all her Majesty's loyal subjects are deeply indebted. Every effort has been made to render that demonstration formidable, and it has not even been respectable. The blundering tactics which have proved to the world how small and how unworthy of consideration is "the army of the aliens," have fatally wounded their previously moribund cause. Ireland is prosperous and content; and, although we agree with Mr. Disraeli that when the mask of Home Rule is pulled off something else will be seen, that something will be a matter for ridicule rather than for fear. Nearly every Irishman of rank, of commercial position, of social influence, has stood aloof; and, but for the wrangling among the Home Rulers and the Repealers, the proceedings would have been so flat as to be positively fatiguing to notice. We do not willingly inflict figures on our readers; but they will forgive us for stating two facts. At the recent demonstration names were given in "selected" from 24,000 said to have been collected. The number of electors on the Irish register in 1872 was 223,507.

Unpleasant as the circumstances were to the gentleman of whom we are about to speak, he has been made the means of bearing valuable testimony to the merits of the Charity Organisation Society, which is effecting so much good in the way of preventing the money of the benevolent from passing into the hands of the worthless and wicked. An official of the society was leaving his place of business the other evening, when two roughs came up and asked him whether he belonged to that association. On his replying in the affirmative, one knocked him down and the other kicked him savagely. It appears that assistance has lately been withheld from several undeserving objects, and thus they or their friends have shaped their protest against any interference with their privilege of living on the plunder of the kind-hearted. In Italy, the other day, a railway contractor who had discharged an insolent labourer, who, in consequence, had tried to kill him, was rather angrily rebuked for complaining: "You admit that you were depriving this man of his means of living?" And the Italian official appeared to think that the labourer was rather "in his right." We are not quite so gentle here, and we hope that the remonstrants against organised charity will come into the hands of policemen with resolution enough to do their duty. But, as the gentleman who sends the facts to the *Times* observes, the roughs thus do much to prove how greatly the institution was needed, and that it is working excellently. We commend it, somewhat early, to the attention of those who meditate almsgiving at Christmas.

The little capital of Pembrokeshire is not, perhaps, well known to many persons outside the Principality. The haven with which it is connected is known to every reader in the world. "We know it out of Shakspeare's art." The loving Imogen says,

How far is it  
To this same blessed Milford? And, by-the-way,  
Tell me how Wales was made so happy as  
To inherit such a haven?

Haverfordwest has been less fortunate; it has lacked the *vates sacer*, though we have some recollection of a legend, of the Ingoldsby type, in which a hypochondriacal Hebrew, having imbibed too much bad wine there, is stated to have put his clothes into bed, and hung himself over the chair instead. However, Haverfordwest will be heard of a little for the next few days, as it has had an election, and the Conservative reaction has not ousted Lord Kensington, who had to seek a new return on taking office. The borough must be content with such honour as its devotion to Liberal principles can afford it, and with the reflected fame of the haven which was "so happy" as to occur to the mind of Shakspeare when he wanted to send wandering the most entirely charming of all his heroines.

It must be possible, we suppose, to make a will in such a way that it cannot puzzle executors or invite contest, and if there were any one man in the world whom we should have believed to be capable of composing such a document it was the late Lord Westbury, whose intellect was at once so broad and so subtle. Yet Sir George Jessel has this week had, in his capacity of Master of the Rolls, to decide whether the late ex-Chancellor's representatives had a right under his will to make certain investments. "The profession" has an ungrateful proverb about a man who makes his own will—ungrateful because it is palpably for the interest of that institution that a testator should leave his arrangements open to costly challenge. But as Lord Westbury was "as far as the farthest," as Wordsworth says, from being that which an amateur will-maker is affirmed to be, we must suppose that when a man has to deal with his own affairs there comes some disturbing influence upon him, and he who would guide another in the most masterly fashion strays from the technical path when walking alone. It would perhaps be taking an unkind view of

human nature to say that when a man is very much in earnest he forgets things that would occur to him were he coolly providing for the interests of folks he cares nothing about.

*Odium theologicum* has come into the School Board contests in full force. We have seen nothing like it in Parliamentary contests since the days of the Test and Corporation Acts and Catholic emancipation. The "ministers of all denominations" have freely mingled in the affray. The martial Bishop, after the battle in which he had distinguished himself, was complimented by his King, but modestly begged that it might be noticed that he had shed no blood, the fact being that he had stunned some two score of enemies with an iron mace. That weapon, in a moral sense, has been wielded pretty freely by our spiritual guides. However, it is good to see thoroughness and energy. Perhaps at Nottingham exultation has taken its oddest form. Rejoicing with delight that children are to receive a particular sort of education, the adults of Nottingham appropriately testified their joy by throwing up great numbers of rockets. However, Artemus Ward tells us that he felt it absolutely necessary to stand on a shed and fire off his gun during the greater part of an evening, because Mrs. Ward had presented him with twins.

MR. DISRAELI AT GLASGOW.

The installation of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, as mentioned in our last, took place on Wednesday week, in the Kibble Crystal Palace, a large circular glass building in the Botanical Gardens, Great Western-road. The Common Hall of the new University buildings is not yet completed, and the chapel would only hold about half the number of persons who were admitted, by ticket, to witness the academical ceremony, and to hear the eloquent address of a distinguished statesman. We give an illustration of the scene in the Crystal Palace, where the Lord Rector is standing on an elevated platform in the centre, with a small desk before him; the Vice-Chancellor and the Principal of the University, the Very Rev. Dr. Caird, occupies a lower place at his right hand; and the Dean of Faculty, Mr. E. Strathern Gordon, Q.C., M.P. for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, is at his left hand. Mr. Disraeli wore his official costume as Lord Rector, a black silk robe trimmed with gold lace; Dr. Caird, as Vice-Chancellor, wore a black silk-velvet gown, with broad ermine facings; Mr. Gordon wore the ordinary academic gown. In the rear of these, and on a lower level, were ranged the members of the senate, in gowns and hoods; farther back and at the sides were some of the privileged spectators, with a few ladies. The proceedings began with a Latin prayer, uttered by the Principal; the first business was to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Mr. Disraeli and several other gentlemen. After this ceremony the Lord Rector delivered his harangue, which has been read and commented upon by every newspaper reader. In the evening he was entertained by the Lord Provost of Glasgow in the City Hall.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN DECEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is in the neighbourhood of Jupiter on the morning of the 12th, to the right of the planet, and she is near the same planet on the morning of the 13th, but on the opposite side. She is near Mercury and Venus on the 18th; she is near Saturn on the 22nd, and Mars during the evening hours of the 23rd. Her phases or times of change are :—

Full Moon on the	4th	at 20 minutes after 4h.	in the morning.
Last Quarter "	11th	" 54 "	" evening.
New Moon "	19th	" 49 "	" afternoon.
First Quarter "	26th	" 5 "	" afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 24th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 12th.

MERCURY is a morning star, and is the most favourably situated for observation during the year; he rises on the 1st at about 1h. before the Sun, increasing by the middle of the month to about 2h., which is the longest interval in the year between the rising of Mercury and the Sun, and at the end of the month the rising of the planet precedes that of the Sun by a little less than 1h. 30m. On the 5th he rises at 6h. 41m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 0m. a.m., and on the last day about 6h. 40m. a.m. He is in perihelion on the 10th; in conjunction with Venus on the 10th; and in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th.

VENUS is still a morning star: rising on the 1st at 5h. 43m., or 1h. 58m. before the Sun; on the 12th at 6h. 22m.; on the 22nd at 6h. 52m.; and on the last day at 7h. 12m., or 1h. nearly before sunrise. She is in conjunction on the 18th.

MARS is an evening star, and sets at 8h. 12m. p.m. on the 3rd, and at 8h. 27m. p.m. on the 31st. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 23rd. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 55m. p.m.; on the 15th at 3h. 43m. p.m.; and on the last day at 3h. 28m. p.m.

JUPITER is a morning star: rising on the 1st at 1h. 3m. a.m.; on the 16th at 0h. 14m. a.m.; on the 19th at midnight nearly; on the 25th at 11h. 39m. p.m., or 3h. 32m. after sunset; and on the last day at 11h. 16m. p.m., or 3h. 7m. after sunset. He passes the meridian, or is due south, at 6h. 45m. a.m. on the 10th, at 6h. 9m. a.m. on the 20th, and at 5h. 28m. a.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 12th day, and in quadrature with the Moon on the 22nd day.

SATURN is still an evening star; setting on the 1st at 7h. 33m. p.m.; on the 10th at 7h. 3m., or 3h. 14m. after sunset; this interval decreases to 2h. 57m. by the 15th; to 2h. 39m. by the 20th; and to 1h. 54m. by the last day (planet setting at 5h. 52m. p.m.); and he is due south at 2h. 34m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 1h. 38m. p.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 22nd.

At the annual meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture, yesterday week, Lord de Tabley was elected president.

The Dublin Art-Exhibition was closed on Saturday with a musical performance.

The Home Rule Conference at Dublin ended yesterday week. A "Home Rule League" was established, and Irishmen all over the world appealed to for assistance to the federal movement. Subscriptions to a special fund were opened, and contributions amounting to £1800 announced.

A crowded meeting of the Birmingham Spiritualists was held, on Sunday night, at the Athenaeum, Birmingham. Special reference was made to the death of Mr. Benjamin Hawkes, a local tradesman, who fell dead, on Sunday, the 16th inst., while addressing a meeting in the same place. Mr. John Collier stated that, at a seance held at his own house, on Wednesday night, the spirit of Mr. Hawkes appeared, and shook him by the hand. He (Mr. Collier) told the spirit that he intended publicly to refer to Mr. Hawkes's passing away, and asked what he wished to tell the Spiritualists of Birmingham and the world at large. The spirit then said, in his own voice, "Tell them I am quite well and happy."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mary Caroline, Dowager Duchess of Grafton, who died at Euston Hall, Thetford, on Sept. 10, was proved, on the 17th inst., by her son, the Duke of Grafton, the acting executor, the personality being sworn under £14,000. Subject to some remembrances to her children and servants, testatrix leaves all her property to her four younger children.

The Dublin probate of the will and codicil of Alexander Findlater, J.P., of The Slopes, Kingstown, who died at Harrogate, has been sealed at the principal registry, London, the aggregate personal estate in England, Scotland, and Ireland being sworn under £350,000. The executors are Adam Seaton Findlater, John Lloyd Blood, William Findlater, John Findlater, and John Findlater Corseaden. The testator bequeaths to the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook-road, Dublin, and the Stewart Institution for the Training, Education, and Maintenance of Idiotic and Imbecile Children, £500 each; to the Adelaide Hospital, the City of Dublin Hospital, the Coombe Lying-in-Hospital, the Hospital of Sir Patrick Dun, the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, the Mater Misericordie Hospital, the Meath Hospital and Dublin County Dispensary, the Mercers' Hospital, the St. Vincent Hospital and Dispensary, the Charitable Infirmary, the Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra, and the National Institution and Molyneux Asylum for the Blind, £250 each; to the Convalescent Home, the Old Men's Asylum, the Dublin Sailors' Home, and the National Life-Boat Institution, £200 each; and £200 to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingstown and neighbourhood. Very handsome provisions are made for his brother and nephews and nieces, and legacies are given to his servants. The remainder of his property, real and personal, is given to his brother, Adam Seaton Findlater, and his two nephews, William Findlater and John Findlater, in equal shares.

The will and codicil of William Peere Williams-Freeman, late of Pylewell Park, Southampton, were proved on the 4th inst., by Marlborough Robert Pryn and Henry Peregrine Birch, the executors, the personality being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his widow a pecuniary legacy and annuities to his younger children during the life of their mother, they and the widow being otherwise amply provided for by marriage settlement. The residue of his property, subjected to a legacy of £100 to his butler, testator gives to his eldest son, William.

The will of John Nix, late of The Hall, Worth, Sussex, was proved, on the 18th inst., by John Hemmings Nix and the Rev. Charles Devas Nix, two of the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his real estate and the residue of his personal estate for life; at her death there are many legacies, including legacies to his daughters to make up their portions to £12,000 each, and the remainder of his personal estate testator gives to his four sons. After the death of the widow the eldest son takes the real estate for life.

The will and codicil of James Lys Seager, late of Milbank, were proved, on the 19th inst., by James Edward Hunt, Frederick Seager Hunt, and Walter Freeman Hunt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to the Westminster Hospital, £100; to the Western Dispensary, Broadway, Westminster, £100; and £100, the dividends to be applied towards the support of the national school at Trotterscliffe, Kent. Testator's widow being already amply provided for, testator leaves her a legacy in token of affection; and, after giving large legacies to various members of his family, he gives the residue to his grandson, Frederick Seager Hunt.

The will of Dr. Donald Dalrymple, M.P. for Bath, late of Thorpe, Norwich, was proved on the 20th inst., by Mrs. Sarah Dalrymple, the relict, and Robert Farre Dalrymple, the brother, the executors, the personality being sworn under £45,000. The testator devises to his wife his mansion house and grounds, Thorpe Lodge, and all his real estate at Thorpe, absolutely; and, subject to an annuity to his mother, he gives her the income of the rest of his property for life. At her decease, after payment of some legacies, testator gives the residue to certain of his nephews and nieces and the children of Charles Morley Robison.

CURIOUS WILLS.

The dread of being buried alive has led many testators to give very particular directions as to the steps to be taken before the burial of their bodies to make sure that life is totally extinct. Some of these directions are very strange, but are so effectual for the purpose for which they were given, that, if faithfully carried out, all possibility of doubt would be removed about their being, when afterwards buried, absolutely dead. The testator must have been as dead as the celebrated Marley, "dead as a door-nail," if, previously to his interment, he had, in accordance with his will, his head cut off or his jugular-vein opened; and there are several wills directing one or the other of these to be done. Equally efficacious must have been the device of another testator, who directed his heart to be pierced through with a red-hot iron.

Mr. John Jacob Daniel Weiss, a surgical-instrument maker, of the Strand, whose will was proved in 1844, gave very precise directions on the subject, about which there is just a little touch of his business. He says: "And, lastly, it is my express desire that, on my death, a surgeon shall be called in by my executors, who shall place a seton needle four inches long through my heart, which shall remain there, and he be presented with a ring of the value of five guineas for his trouble."

Mr. James William Freshfield, by his will, proved in 1864, well states the very natural and common feeling on the matter, and gives it as a reason for special precautions to be taken:—"I have long desired," he says, "to make arrangements to guard against the possibility of premature interment, and have taken great care to avert a consequence so dreadful in every case in which I had a right to interfere. I therefore desire that, previous to my interment, my body may be opened and the heart effectually separated, and returned into the body."

A most singular condition was attached to the gift of several freehold and copyhold cottages and fields by the will of Henry Trigg, grocer, of Stevenage, Herts, proved in the Archidiaconal Court at Huntingdon, in October, 1724; they were given to his brother Thomas, upon condition of his fulfilling his wishes with respect to the laying of his body. These wishes are thus expressed:—"And as to my body, I commit it to the west end of my hovel, to be decently laid there upon a floor erected by my executor upon the purlin for the same purpose, nothing doubting that at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God." The legatee was to lose his legacy if he neglected or refused to lay the body where so desired. However, he seems to have taken care to get his legacy, for we believe the remains of the testator are still upon the purlin or rafters at the west end of his hovel.

A new way to pay old debts was discovered by Mr. Friedrich Adolph Zimmerman, whose will we have before had



occasion to refer to. After directing payment of certain debts he goes on to say: "To a certain English lacemaker, however, named Steinbach, who pretends that I still owe him 147 dollars, I bequeath my recently-written novel, 'The Son without a Father with Two Mothers.'" Whether the creditor gave a receipt for the debt on getting his manuscript, whether he was satisfied with it, and whether it vindicated its paradoxical title, we know not; but, as we have never heard of the work being published, we suspect Mr. Steinbach would rather have had his 147 dollars in cash.

Thrifty people like to encourage thrift in their descendants, and often try, by the conditions imposed in their wills, to compel it. We should hardly have thought it was necessary to enforce its observance in Yorkshire; but a Yorkshire postmaster and letter-carrier left his second-best suit of clothes to one of his sons for his own wear, but if he should make merchandise of them or not produce them to the executors at the end of two years, he was to forfeit a legacy of £5, which was directed to be placed in the savings-bank in the mean time.

Admiral Jodrell Leigh's legacy to one of his nephews has a spice about it of one of Marryat's rollicking naval heroes, and certainly is a good specimen of sailor-like frankness. In his will, proved in February, 1864, he writes:—"To my nephew, Egerton Leigh, I leave my single-barrelled gun; and if he will but hold it straight, and not flinch when he pulls the trigger, I will answer for it that the gun will do its duty well."

## WILL OF A USURER.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.)

Jeremiah Drexellius, in his "Prodromus Eternitatis," cites, at p. 228 of the Latin edition of 1630, a singular document, of which the following is the translation:—"A famous usurer being near his death, sent for a notary with his witnesses, and proceeded to dictate his testament in very express terms, by which he declared his last wishes to be as follows:—"I ordain that my body shall be returned to the earth whence it was taken; I give my soul to the devil." His friends, who assisted at the dictation, shuddered with horror at these extraordinary words, and asked him whether he really knew what he was saying; but the reprobate reiterated, three times, the same vow. "Let my soul," pursued he, "be given to the devil; more especially because I have acquired several things unjustly and by rapine. I give in like manner to the devil the soul of my wife and the souls of my children, who have been the cause of my extorting so much usury, in order to have more to spend on good living and fine dress. "Item: I give to the devil the soul of my confessor, who has encouraged me in usury by his silence and his connivance." He had no sooner concluded these words than he yielded up his miserable soul. "Wretch!" continues the narrator, "thou shalt have the heirs thou hast desired, and such funeral rites as thou hast deserved."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH.

Lord Richard Cavendish, who died on the 19th inst., was the youngest son of William Cavendish, Esq., by Louisa, his wife, eldest daughter of Cornelius, first Lord Lismore, and was grandson of George Augustus Henry, who was created Earl of Burlington, Sept. 10, 1831. He was thus brother to William, present Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (father of the Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland); and to Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P. for North Derbyshire. Lord Richard was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. 1834, and proceeded LL.D. In 1837 he was raised by patent to the rank of an Earl's son, and in 1858 was accorded the precedence of the son of a Duke. His Lordship was never married.

## SIR F. P. PRICE, BART.

Sir Frederick Pott Price, fourth Baronet, of Spring Grove, in the county of Surrey, who died on the 15th inst., was the second son of Sir Charles Price, second Baronet, by his wife, Mary Ann, daughter of William King, Esq., of King-street, Covent-garden, and was brother to Sir Charles Ruge Price, Bart., whom he succeeded July 3, 1866. He was born on Sept. 5, 1800, and married, Jan. 8, 1868, Rosina Mary, daughter of the late Richard Price, Esq., of The Lawn, South Lambeth; but, having left no issue, his brother, now Sir Arthur James Price, Bart., succeeds him. Sir Frederick's grandfather, Sir Charles Price, who was created a Baronet Feb. 2, 1804, was M.P. and, in 1803, Lord Mayor of London.

The sales at the last Antwerp salon reached the respectable sum of over £13,000.

The private view of Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Shadow of Death," also takes place to-day (Saturday) in the gallery, 39, Old Bond-street, and the exhibition will open to the public on Monday next. Apropos of this latter exhibition a new French contemporary, *Le Collectionneur Universel*, makes a curious mistake in its second number, in which it announces that "L'Ombre de la mort," le célèbre tableau de Sir Noel Patow (sic) va être exposé à la galerie New British Institution. Cette nouvelle fera sans nul doute sensation dans le monde artistique; car, depuis longtemps, on cherchait cette œuvre, peut-être la plus importante du maître. Such is fame!

The first course of "Cantor Lectures" for the present session of the Society of Arts was begun, on Monday evening, by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., who delivered a highly interesting address on "Spectrum Analysis as aided by, and aiding, the Arts." The portion of the subject dealt with chiefly treated of the art of photography in its spectroscopical relations. Mr. Lockyer, at the outset of his discourse, drew attention to a paper read before the society just thirty years ago on a science which—then only in its infancy—was destined afterwards to play so important a part in the scientific world. He carefully traced the progress of spectroscopy from a period slightly anterior to this down to the present day, quoting frequently from the records of various philosophers who had made this science a subject of close study and research. The application of photography to the investigation of the solar spectrum occupied a considerable share of attention, and was amply illustrated by the exhibition, on the screen, of a large number of finely-executed photographs of solar and other spectra, the most delicate lines being plainly shown with the aid of the powerful light of the electric lamp. In concluding, the lecturer stated his belief that spectroscopy had now arrived at such a stage that it could not possibly be pursued with advantage in relation to astronomical observation without the aid of photography, since that art gave the only means of satisfactorily registering the results of research in that direction.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. TEMPLE, V. A. D., Brighton, and Others.—If, in Problem No. 1550, Black play B to Q 7th, instead of taking the Rook, White answers with Q to K 2nd, threatening mate in two ways.  
A. C. Weybridge.—The White King would be in check by the Bishop if the Pawn were advanced.  
W. H. A.—The second player could have taken the Rook with impunity, we believe.  
SIR WILLIAM.—To what problem does your solution, No. 173, refer?  
FELTHERMAN.—The little number of a little magazine under the above title has reached us. This miscellany is entirely written by the scholars of Felsted Grammar School—a school famous as the place where Isaac Barrow received his early education. A good part of the opening number of the *Felstedia* is devoted to a record of athletic sports; but we are pleased to see a corner given to chess, and to learn that the school contains a large number of players.

J. H. HENWELL, H. B. S. W. P., and G. M.—Your solution of Problem No. 1550 is perfectly right. It is good enough in future to send solutions earlier.  
O. VOSEK.—Pray spare us the trouble of setting up positions, and answering your inquiries until you have thoroughly examined all the variations. The move of 1. Q to Q 5th in problem 1550 will not enable White to effect mate in three moves.  
J. C. PATTERSON, Glasgow.—They have not yet been published in a collected form. We cannot answer such questions by post.

QUEEN'S KNIGHT should send his name and address—not for publication.  
G. G.—Yes; substantially you are right, but the secondary version is ambiguous.  
W. LEWIS WOOD.—How can Black avert the mate if White begin by playing 1. Q to Q 5th?  
J. T. BARBER, (ZERKOWITZ, G. C.)—We cannot spare space to give you the information required. You should obtain a treatise on the game and study it.

OVERVIEW.—The line of play you suggest Mr. Blackburne should have adopted at the thirty-sixth move of his game with Mr. Rosenthal would very probably have enabled him to draw.

We are in receipt of Chess Problems, for which we thank the senders, from C. W. of Sumbury, C. Duke, M. P., Victor Gorgias, J. W. H., Queen's Knight, R. D. M., J. Harder of Hong-Kong.

CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1551 have been received from A. B. C.—D. A., Dublin; Holzhausen and Groux—E. D. Way—East Marston—E. H. V.—Annie—M. H. Moorhouse—T. Wilson Morris—B. B.—C. P. D.—A. A.—C. Fuller—T. W. Canterbury—R. M. Clare—Joseph Janton—St. Clair—Arthur Sumner—E. Frau—J. G. D., Bath resident—B., H. M. S. Britannia—W. S. B.—Nimrod—L. L.—Cudj—Howard—P. C. W.—V. A. D.—R. Mark—S. T. H., Faversham—J. Sargent—Aurpheyon—J. Hale of Okeley—W. Airey—J. South—W. Y. G. D.—O. Voser—M. P.—Fox and Cox—M. D.—Little—Go—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—George and Tom—Piercy—T. S. D.—Mudde n. J. Geraldine—J. N.—W. B.—Sigma—Try Again—W. W. D.—X. Y. Z.—Mau Friday—Queen's Knight—A. Wood—H. Silvest—Fergus—Trevor.

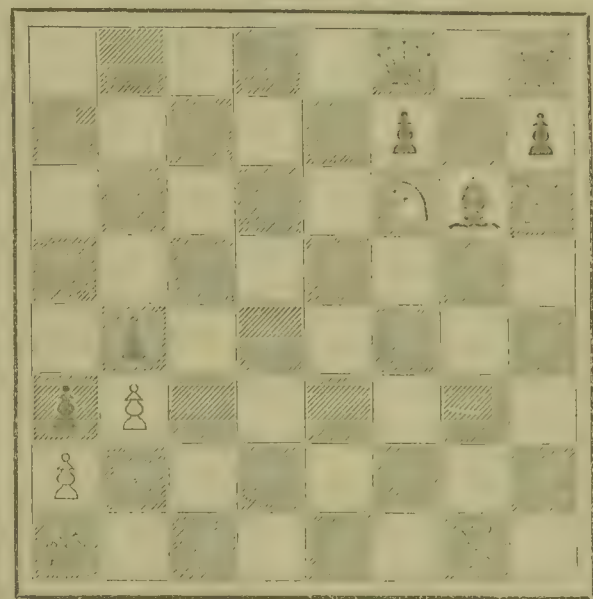
PROBLEM NO. 1543.—The author of this problem, which some correspondents were confident could be solved by White taking the Pawn for his first move, sends us the following variations to show that mate cannot be effected by that course of play:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. P takes P P to Q 5th 2. K takes P Any move  
2. K to K 2nd P takes P  
(If White play 2. K to K 4th, Black escapes by 2. P to K R 3rd.)

\*1. 2. R to Q Kt 4th (ch) B to Q 8th  
K to B 4th K to B 4th  
13. R takes Kt. Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1553.  
By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

## CLIFTON CHESS CONGRESS.

Game played at the above Meeting between Messrs. GOSSIP and WISKER. (Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	neither the Bishop nor the Knight without losing the game.	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	14. B takes B	P to K B 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	15. Kt to K B 2nd	K takes B
5. Kt to K 5th	B to K Kt 2nd	16. Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 5th
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	17. P takes P	B to K B 4th
7. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	18. P takes P	Q to Q sq
8. P takes P	Castles	19. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P
9. Q B takes P	Kt takes P	20. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
10. B takes Kt	Q takes B	21. Q takes Q	R takes Q
11. Castles	P to Q 4th	22. Q R to Q sq	K R to Q sq
12. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. R takes R	R takes R
13. Kt takes Kt P	P takes Q P	24. R to Q sq	R takes R (ch)
14. B to K R 6th		25. Kt takes R	K to Kt 3rd

A very clever move, since Black can take and the game was declared a drawn battle.

## THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

(From "Times of India," May 15, 1873.)

BOMBAY VERSUS CALCUTTA.	CALCUTTA VERSUS BOMBAY
WHITE. BLACK.	WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd	2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P	3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to K 5th P to Q 4th	4. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q 3rd
5. Q takes K P P takes B	5. P to Q 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
6. Q takes Q K takes Q	6. B to K 3rd B takes B
7. P takes Kt P takes P	7. P takes B Kt to K Kt 5th
8. Kt to K B 3rd B to K B 4th	8. Q to K 2nd P to Q K 3rd
9. Kt to Q 4th B to K Kt 3rd	9. Castles (K's side) Castles
10. Castles	

NOTTINGHAM CHIEFS TOURNAMENT.—The Nottingham Chess Club held its annual meeting on Friday evening, the 14th inst., at the Mechanics' Institute, when upwards of a hundred persons were present to witness the chess tournament. The Nottingham Chess Club is one of the oldest and most influential chess clubs in England. It was founded in 1845, and has since that time been engaged in promoting the game of chess among the working classes. The tournament was a very successful one, and the club was able to raise a large sum of money for its funds. The club is now in a very flourishing state, and is expected to continue to grow in the future.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 19th Middlesex was held, yesterday week, in Westminster Hall. The prizes, 222 in number, and of the value of several hundred pounds, were arranged on tables on the steps leading to St. Stephen's. Mrs. Stewart Oxley distributed the prizes. The Colonel's challenge cup had been won by Private Chubb and Captain Woodham; the regimental challenge cup by Privates Young and Frome and Lieutenant Bolton; the regimental company challenge cup by D company; the volley prize by H company; the marksmen's prizes by Corporal Roberts, Private Ulrich, Private Frome, and Captain Woodham; the first three of the battalion prizes (series B), by Privates Lloyd, Ivory, and Gutteridge; Mrs. Holland's prizes for first-class men, by Private Frome and Lieutenant Coish; and the shooting captains' prize, by Sergeant Browning. The company-drill challenge cup was awarded to H company. The prizes won in all the company competitions were also presented to the winners. In D and E companies the cup and medal presented by the hon. Colonel, Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., were presented to Private Symmonds; Colonel Oxley's challenge cup and medal to Private Ulrich, and in K company the Colonel's challenge cup was obtained by Corporal Harris. There were also seventeen special prizes for the band.

Private T. Wilson, of the Queen's (Westminster) has won the rifle championship of the county of Middlesex, after two contests at Rainham and Wormwood-scrubs, in which the skill of nearly 200 of the best shots of the county has been thoroughly tested. The two competitions were held at Queen's distances, and resulted in a tie between the present winner and Private M'Dougall, of the London Rifle Brigade, both of whom scored 130; Bugle-Major Matthews, of the South Middlesex, and Sergeant Brooking, of the Queen's (Westminster), also tying with 128 each for third place. The tie has now been decided by the four competitors shooting over the same distances again, Private Wilson winning the gold champion badge of the Middlesex Rifle Association, Private M'Dougall the silver badge of the association, and Bugle-Major Matthews the bronze badge. The remaining prizes in connection with the contest were won by Corporal Tovey, Queen's; Private H. Bird, South Middlesex; Private Pott, St. George's; Private M'Dougall, London Rifle Brigade; Corporal Clothier and Private Moore, Queen's; Private Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade; Corporal H. R. Wilson and Private T. Wilson, Queen's; Bugle-Major Matthews, South Middlesex; Sergeant Brooking, Queen's; Private Elton, South Middlesex; Lieutenant-Colonel Rimington, 2nd London; Private Gardner, London Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Tossawill, 18th Middlesex; and Corporal Pullman, South Middlesex. Other prizes were also taken by Private Baker, West Middlesex; Private Elton, South Middlesex; Sergeant Young, South Middlesex; Sergeant Wood, 44th Middlesex; Captain Tully, London Irish; and Private Blackford, Queen's.

Among metropolitan regiments the following returns have been issued:—The 36th Middlesex (Paddington) return shows that every man in the regiment is efficient, 559 men earning for the corps £838, which, added to the extra grant for the proficiency of fifty-nine officers and sergeants, makes the total sum earned from the Government £1114. Last year the corps, with 606 efficient, 537 of whom obtained the extra grant of 10s., earned £1022. The 3rd City of London return shows a falling off in numbers as compared with last year, when 935 members were returned efficient out of a total strength of nearly 1000 men. This year there are 854 efficient out of 902 men enrolled. The St. George's has 494 men on the rolls, of whom 455 are efficient.

The annual returns of the Robin Hood Rifles show that, out of an enrolled strength of 1000 men, 994 have rendered themselves efficient in the volunteer year just closed. The corps consists of ten companies of one hundred men each, and the total amount of capitation grant earned, including the extra grant of £2 10s. for the proficiency of sixty-five officers and sergeants, is £1653 10s.

The annual returns of the 1st Derbyshire Administrative Battalion shows that the total strength is 910 members, of whom the large number of 905 are efficient; 28 officers and 41 sergeants received certificates of proficiency and earned the extra grant, and 102 members have qualified as marksmen; 701 members were present at the annual official inspection, and 475 at the Autumn Manœuvres at Cannock Chase. The total amount of capitation grant earned is £1530.

Captain F. W. G. Campbell, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Administrative Brigade Banffshire Artillery Volunteers.

The annual returns of the Queen's (Edinburgh) Rifle Brigade for the year show that the enrolled strength on Oct. 31 was 1943. Of this number 1832 of all ranks are returned efficient, which is an increase of eleven as compared with the previous year. Of the seventy-five officers sixty-nine are efficient, and there are only two non-efficient out of the 124 sergeants. The Glasgow Highlanders, another strong regiment, also show a satisfactory return, though their strength has slightly diminished. In 1872 they had an enrolled strength of 869; this year it is forty less, and they have only twenty-three non-efficient—the total number who have earned the Government grant being 797, of whom eighty-nine (officers and sergeants) have received the special grant of £2 10s. for proficiency in their duties. The amount of capitation grant earned by the battalion is £1418. Another battalion belonging to the same county as the Glasgow corps (the 1st Lanarkshire Administrative Battalion), consisting of companies formed in Hamilton, Uddingston, Blantyre, Bothwell, Wishaw, Motherwell, East Kilbride, and Strathaven, exhibits an increase in the enrolled strength, but a decrease in the number of efficient, principally attributable to the fact that one of the companies was only formed within a few days of the returns being forwarded to the War Office, and consequently its members, sixty-four in number, were returned as non-efficient. The strength is set down as 806, against 788 last year—an increase of eighteen. The actual number of efficient is 693. Of these fifty-eight officers and sergeants earned the special grant, an increase of three over the previous year; and the total amount earned is £1278, against £1338 in the previous year. The battalion has eighty-five marksmen, of whom the best shot is Sergeant Newlands, of the Motherwell company, who won the rifle and three stars, with 113 points; Sergeant-Major Blaney, of the staff, comes next, with 105; Sergeant Simmons, of Hamilton, with 107; and Sergeant Cameron, of Hamilton, with 104.

The private view of the Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday) at the gallery in Pall-mall East. The exhibition will open to the public on Monday next.

M. Gallait is engaged on nine pictures for the hemicycle of the salle of the Sénat at Brussels. The subjects are—Charles-magne, Godfrey of Bouillon, Bandouin of Constantinople, Notger, Jean II., Philippe le Noble, Charles V., Albert, and Isabella.



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## THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.

The recent news from Western Africa, with the official account of Sir Garnet Wolseley's first action in the neighbourhood of Elmina, on the 14th ult., may be taken to signify the real commencement of an important military task, which is likely to prove rather costly to the British taxpayer, but which seems capable of being turned to the profit of commerce and civilisation. It is proposed, however, in these statements and remarks accompanying our series of Illustrations, to describe the actual situation of the Gold Coast, with its European forts and mercantile factories, and their ill-defined relations to the Fantee tribes inhabiting the adjacent country along that shore, but more especially to the powerful native kingdom of Ashantee, with which the British Government at Cape Coast Castle is again brought into collision.

The Gold Coast, as we lately observed when explaining three Maps presented in this Journal on Sept. 27, is a portion of Upper Guinea. The adjacent parts of that region to the westward are called the Grain Coast and the Ivory Coast; to the eastward, the Slave Coast and that of the Mouths of the Niger or Quorra River. Upper Guinea, further including Liberia to the north, and the country between the Cameroons and the Gaboon, to the south of those coasts, is that portion of the African shore which extends, for the most part, from west to east, chiefly between the fourth and sixth degrees of latitude above the Equator, forming on the map the horizontal limb of the huge right-angled bend in the outline of the entire continent as it recedes eastward, for the space of more than 25 deg. of longitude, so far enlarging the breadth of the Atlantic Ocean. The perpendicular line in this

immense right angle is the coast of Lower Guinea, including Loango, Angola, and Benguela, down to a point more than 15 deg. south of the Equator. It is usual with geographers to regard the Gaboon river, which is nearly under the Equator, as the dividing line between Upper and Lower Guinea, so as to make the former comprise the Bight of Biafra, which is the inner recess of the great continental bend, with the piece of its shore below the Cameroons trending due south. But the name of Upper Guinea is merely a conventional designation for many territories and nations which have scarcely any natural bond of connection, though it is requisite for us to take account of them together in reviewing the history of European dealings with this region of Western Africa. We may, perhaps, exclude from present notice as belonging to a different region, the British and French settlements on the Gambia and Senegal, far north of Sierra Leone. Again, it will hardly be needful to say much, on this occasion, of the negro republic called Liberia, on the Grain Coast, formed by freed slaves from America, under the patronage of the United States. But Sierra Leone, though on the extreme verge of this geographical division of Upper Guinea, has a political and official importance as the head-quarters of British Government

authority in these parts of the world. Nevertheless, we shall have to consider the affairs of the Gold Coast separately, or sometimes in partial connection only with those of the Slave Coast; where a parallel case may be found to Ashantee in the large native kingdom of Dahomey, situated as near to the Slave Coast Settlements as that of Ashantee is to those on the Gold Coast. A third native Power of some weight and force is that of the Houssa confederated tribes, on the banks of the Niger and Tchadda, north-east of Dahomey. The politics of Upper Guinea are controlled by the disposition of these formidable States towards the various populations of the coast, and the more or less effective protectorate ascribed to the European settlements close to the seashore.

The inland territory which these different nations inhabit, with the country of the Mandingoes and Foulahs, behind the Grain and Ivory Coasts, and with Yoruba and the land of the Warrees, at the Bight of Benin, is more than a thousand miles long and three hundred miles wide. It lies between the seacoast and the Kong range of mountains. These extend nearly parallel with the seacoast, and shut off Guinea from the great interior plain of Africa, traversed by the upper stream of the Niger or Joliba in the region of Soudan. The nations of Upper Guinea, including those of Ashantee and Dahomey, are referred by ethnology to five generic races—viz., the Mandingo, the Grebo or Mandoo, the Kwakwa, the Fantee, and the Warree. These speak quite different languages, and have as little affinity with each other as any nations of Europe; but they are all negroes. The Fantees are the people of

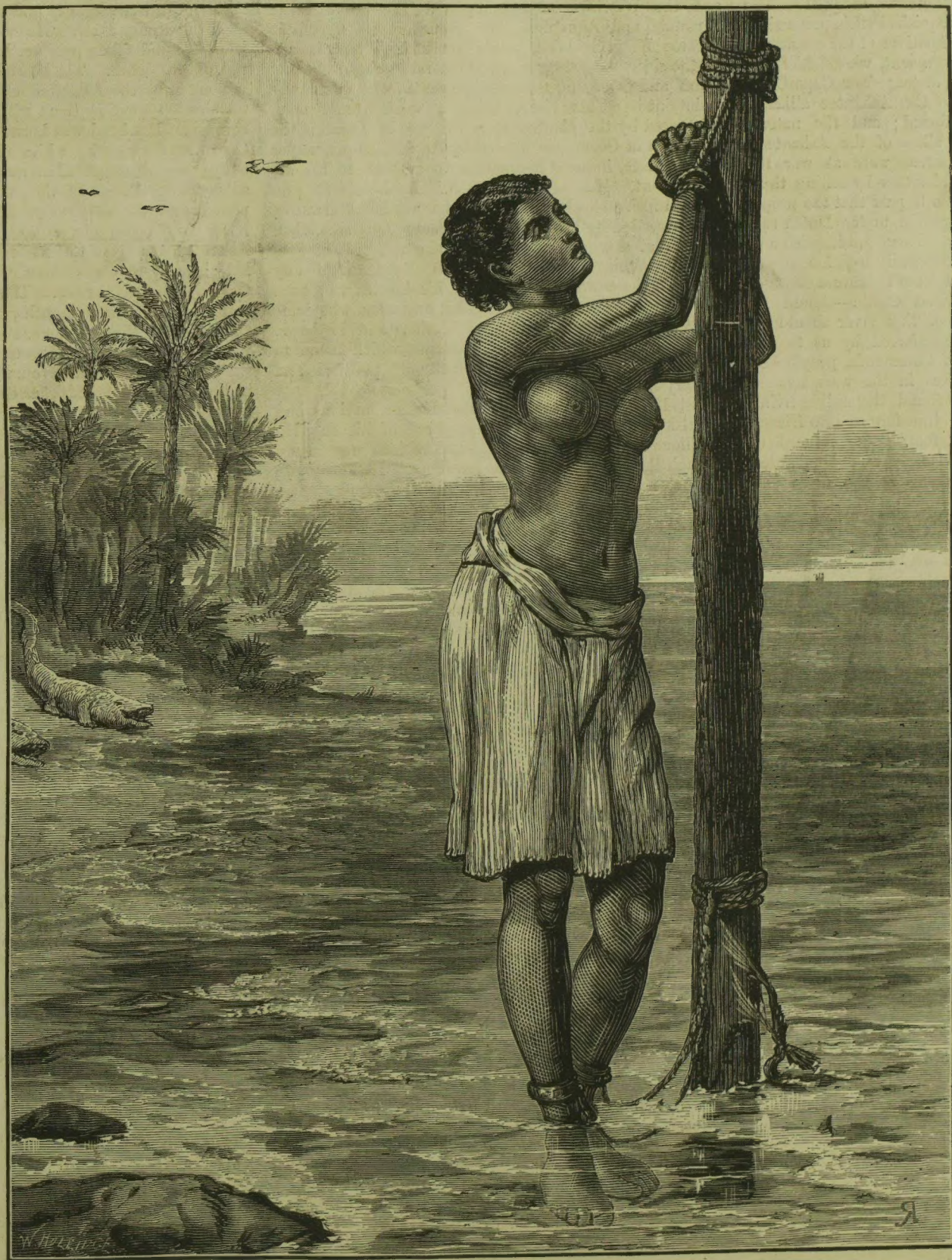
the Gold Coast, and to this stock belong also the Ashantee and Dahomey nations, whose superior mental and bodily vigour may perhaps be partly due to their living in a healthier climate, upon higher land, than the habitation of the Coast tribes.

The British possessions along the Gold Coast—that is to say, from the mouth of the Assinee river to the mouth of the Volta—consist of the towns and forts, or villages and stations, in some instances, of Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, Accra, Dixcove, Axim, Apollonia, Annamaboe, Cormantine, Commenda, and Brandenburg, Chama, Seconde, Tacorady, Winnebah, and several others. Elmina was founded by the Portuguese, the first discoverers of Guinea, in the fifteenth century. It has belonged during 200 years to the Dutch, who lately handed it over to the British Government, together with Commenda, Chama, Seconde, and Tacorady, Dixcove, Axim, and Apollonia, west of Cape Coast Castle, and several places to the east. There was an essential difference, as we shall see, in the policy which had, before this change, been pursued respectively by the British and Dutch Governments in their relations to the protected Fantee tribes, and to the Kingdom of Ashantee. The Gold Coast forts are now placed collectively under the rule of an official Administrator resident at Cape Coast Castle, who is subordinate to the Governor-General of the British West African settlements, at Sierra Leone.

The British protectorate of the Gold Coast now includes Denker, Wassaw, Fantee, Assin, Akim, Accra, Aquapim, Kerepong, Aquamo, Adangwe, and Krepe. Each of these territories is again subdivided into tribes,

and in each a distinct dialect is spoken. There are, however, only four languages—the Fantee proper, the Accra, the Adangwe, and the Kerepong or Quang. The Fantee language is the most extensively used, being the only one spoken between Seconde and the Seccoom river; a dialect of the Fantee, called Otyi or Otshi, is spoken in Ashantee, as well as in Denker, Assin, Akim, Aquapim, and Aquamo. East of the Volta river, the Ewe language is spoken, which is the language of Dahomey.

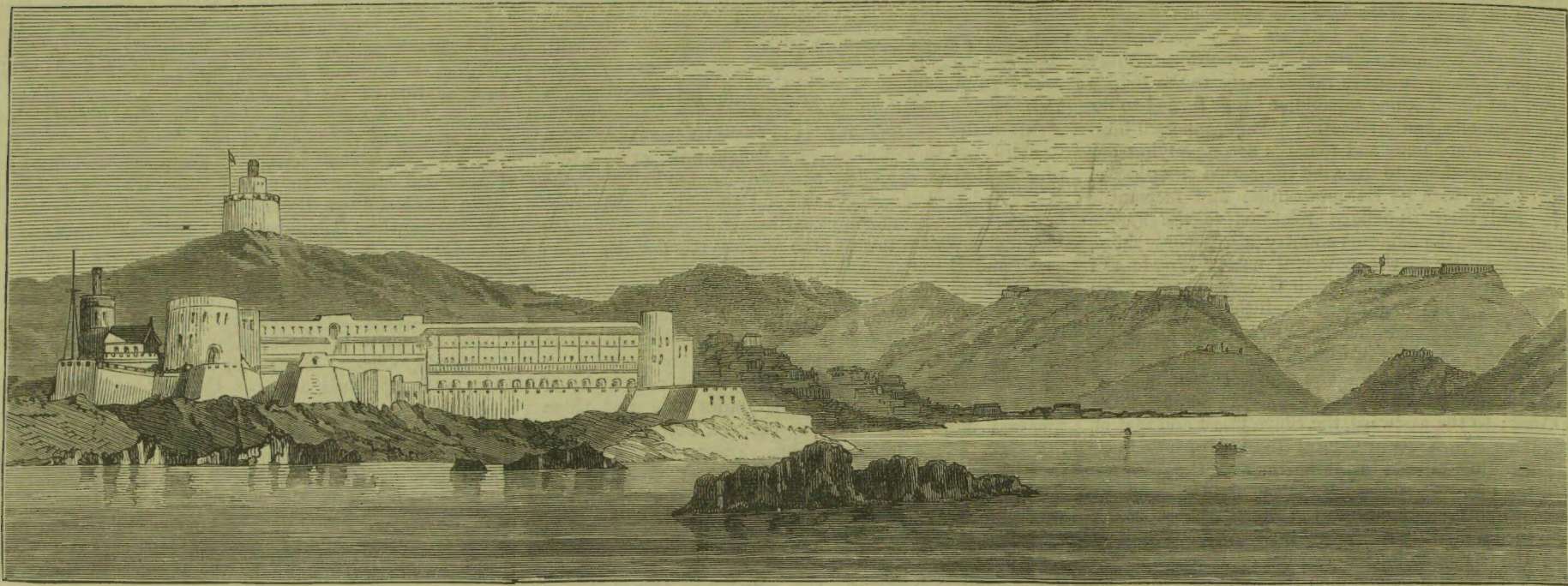
The Ashantee kingdom, with the so-called protected territories, embraces an area of about 95,000 miles. The country may be termed a plateau or tableland of from 1500 ft. to 2000 ft. above the sea-level, rising gradually to the foot of the Kong Mountains. The Aquapim Hills, near Accra, rise to 1500 ft. or 1600 ft.; but the entire district for 200 miles back from the sea is covered with a dense forest, through which flows the river Prah, or Busum Prah, forming in one part the boundary that divides the Ashantee from the Fantee country. The population of Ashantee is estimated at 1,000,000, and the warriors at about one fifth of the whole population. We shall presently give a description of the country and people, but it is convenient first to notice, though briefly, the circumstances



A GIRL SACRIFICED TO JU-JU.



## THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.



CAPE COAST CASTLE, FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

which have led to this war. In the early part of the present century the Ashantees conquered the coast, and the English acknowledged their supremacy over the Fantees. At a later period the coast tribes rebelled, were assisted by the English, and, after a long struggle, obtained their independence. This was in 1831. The Ashantees, however, never relinquished their pretensions to a feudal sovereignty over the natives of the coast.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Government, whose chief fortress of Elmina was nine miles distant from Cape Coast Castle, had always adhered to the Ashantee alliance, which the English had abandoned; and the natives living under Dutch rule were allies of the Ashantees. When the Fantees and Ashantees were at war the Elminas always assisted the Ashantees by selling them powder and arms. Thus it came to pass that the people under English rule and the people under Dutch rule were bitter foes to one another. Now, the English and Dutch forts being mixed up confusedly together, it was arranged in 1867 that all forts west of the Sweet River—between Elmina and Cape Coast Castle—should be Dutch, and all the forts east of that river should be English. Among the forts transferred by us to the Dutch was Commenda, and the Commenda people had specially distinguished themselves in the wars against the Ashantees. Suddenly they found themselves living under the Dutch, and therefore transformed into friends and allies of their hereditary foes. They refused to accept the Dutch flag; a Dutch man-of-war bombarded the village; and then the Fantee chiefs arose and blockaded Elmina. The Dutch and English were at peace; but the natives protected by the English were at war with the natives protected by the Dutch.

Such was the state of affairs in 1868. The Elmina people, being blockaded in their town, sent to Ashantee for help, and a chief named Atjiempong led an army from the west, and, in spite of the Fantees, entered Elmina. The blockade still went on, and all trade was stopped. The Dutch Government sent out an officer to arrange terms of peace. The Fantees said that the Elminas were coast people and the Fantees were coast people; they belonged to the same nation; the Elminas must therefore join them in an alliance against the Ashantees. It was, however, considered that the Dutch could not in honour withdraw from the Ashantee alliance. So, as there seemed no possibility of an arrangement being made, the Dutch Government transferred its possessions to the British Crown in 1872. It may be said that this transfer was the cause of the present war.

The Kingdom of Ashantee was founded, about 150 years ago, by a conquering warrior named Sai Tootoo, who established his capital at the town of Coomassie, while his cousin Boitinni, the beginner of a rival Ashantee dynasty, fixed his seat of government at Dwabin. But these Kings and their successors, till the union of the two Crowns by the expulsion of the Dwabin King fifty years ago, were usually the steadfast allies of each other in the wars by which they subdued all the neighbouring territories. Sai Tootoo, having conquered Akim, Assin, and Denkara, was pursuing his martial successes through the Fantee country of the coast, when the Atoas surprised him with a small escort, travelling in his hammock, and killed him on the spot. This was in 1720; his place was taken by his brother Sai Apokoo, who invaded the gold-producing country of Gaman, north-west of Coomassie, and forced its ruler to pay tribute; after which he inflicted a defeat on the King of Dagwumba, now subject to Ashantee, and exchanged compliments with the King of Dahomey. In 1741 he was succeeded by another brother, Sai Aquissi, who also

maintained the supremacy of the Ashantees, but without much fighting. The next King was Sai Cudjò, who effected some constitutional reforms, lessening the power of the feudal nobles by raising many of his captains and servants to that rank. He defeated the rebellious Assins and the Wassaws, and conquered the provinces of Aquambo and Aquapim. His grandson, Sai Quamina, became King in 1785, while yet a boy, and it was by the skill and valour of two Generals, named Quatchi Quofi and Odumata, that the power of the State was maintained. This King, being a weak young man, infatuated by the charms of a Princess of Dwabin, the chief men of Coomassie, headed by Appia Danqua, mayor of the palace, induced his mother to consent to his dethronement. Her second son, Sai Apokoo, was proclaimed in his stead; but, dying a few weeks afterwards, was succeeded by his brother, Sai Tootoo Quamina, then a youth of seventeen. It is the singular rule of succession in this kingdom that, upon the death of any monarch, the crown devolves upon his brothers, or even his sister's sons, in preference to his own sons, who come in for it only upon the failure of brothers and nephews. The long reign of Sai Tootoo Quamina, which lasted to 1823, was marked by some events of political and military importance.

In 1807, when some of the Fantee nations had resisted his authority and received two of his fugitive rebellious vassals, this King marched with a great army through the country along the sea-shore. He destroyed the towns and villages, and massacred the people. The Dutch fort of Cormantine was taken by the Ashantees, who next besieged Annamaboe, and killed eight thousand people in the town there, under the walls of the English fort. The Governor, Mr. White, endeavoured to protect the town, in which Cheboo and Apootai, the Ashantee King's two obnoxious rebels, had vainly sought protection. The fort itself was besieged, and must have been captured or surrendered, but Mr. White yielded the point in dispute, owned the sovereignty of Ashantee over the Fantees, and gave up the fugitive chiefs to be put to death in tortures. There was a second Ashantee invasion in 1811, and a third in 1816, when Cape Coast Castle endured a long and distressing blockade. The English African Company, which at that time held by Royal charter, with the aid of a yearly grant of money from our Parliament, the forts and exclusive rights of trade on the Gold Coast, then tried to negotiate with the King of Ashantee. A diplomatic mission was sent to Coomassie in 1817, one of its members being Mr. Edward Bowdich. They met with a friendly reception, and Mr. Bowdich, who, in consequence of some disputes, became head of the mission, wrote a very interesting book describing the Court of Sai Tootoo Quamina, the city of Coomassie, and the laws, manners, and customs of the Ashantee nation.

This book has now been republished by Griffith and Farran, with a preface by Mrs. Hale, daughter of Mr. Bowdich; he died in 1824. We are assured by Mr. Andrew Swanzy, an eminent merchant in the West African trade, who long resided on the Gold Coast, that the book contains most useful and reliable information, "as applicable now," he says, "as it was half a century since, for in the mean time but little change has taken place in the political and social aspect of Ashantee."

It was at the close of the year 1823 that a fresh inroad of this formidable Ashantee Power on the Gold Coast was met by Sir Charles McCarthy, then Governor of Cape Coast Castle, in a campaign which had a most disastrous result. Sir Charles took the field with an apparent good prospect of success; for, besides a strong

body of regular troops under his command, he was aided by nearly 30,000 native fighting-men, under the leadership of allied Fantee chiefs. But having, with a division of the army, crossed the river Prah into the Wassaw country, Sir Charles encountered the Ashantees at a great accidental disadvantage, and was deserted by a portion of his auxiliary force. He was not only defeated, but wounded and taken prisoner by the savage enemy, who put him to death. The heart of our gallant countryman was eaten by the Ashantee chieftains, in order, as they imagined, to endow them with a share of his personal courage. His head was borne in triumph to the King's Court at Coomassie, while the flesh and bones of his body were distributed, in many fragments, among the subordinate officers of the Ashantee army. This happened not quite fifty years ago. About the same time King Sai Tootoo Quamina having died, the crown of Ashantee was given to his brother, Sai Akotoo; and he led his army to Cape Coast Castle, threatening to drive the English into the sea. This was in May, 1824; the war continued many months, while the Ashantees lost thousands of their soldiers, not in battle, but from the ravages of smallpox, and from want of food, having laid waste the country and devoured all its produce. At last, in the summer of 1826, a decisive battle took place, twenty-four miles north-east of Accra, where the British Commander and his allies gained a victory, capturing the Ashantee camp and baggage. Negotiations for peace were begun as soon as the Ashantees retired to their own country; but, from delay by various circumstances, it was not until April, 1831, that a definitive treaty was signed. King Sai Akotoo then agreed that one of his infant sons, and a son of his predecessor, Sai Tootoo Quamina, should dwell at Cape Coast Castle six years, as hostages for the performance of conditions stipulated by the treaty, with a deposit, moreover, of six hundred ounces of gold as a further pledge of its fulfilment. The Governor of Cape Coast Castle was then Mr. George Maclean, the husband of "L. E. L.," who died there. At the end of the six years, when the gold was restored to the Ashantee King, Sai Quaco Duah, who had in the meantime succeeded his brother Sai Akotoo, the two young Princes, with the consent of their Royal uncle, were sent to England for their education. They were here brought up as Christians, and received the baptismal names of John and William. Prince John Ansah and Prince William Quantamissah returned to Africa, in 1841, with the Niger expedition, but landed at Cape Coast Castle, and went up to the Ashantee capital with the party that accompanied Messrs. Freeman and Brooking to establish the Wesleyan mission at Coomassie. We have lately heard of Prince John Ansah as a resident at Sierra Leone, having left the Gold Coast since the outbreak of the present Ashantee war.

Our notices of the reign of Sai Quoffi Calcalli, the King with whom we are now engaged in active hostilities, are confined almost to what has been related of the transactions preceding this quarrel. Governor Richard Pine, in 1863, had a dispute with the King of Ashantee upon the question of delivering up, as in 1807, two political fugitives from that kingdom who had sought refuge within the British Protectorate. War was declared, and a force of British troops marched to the banks of the Prah. But they were kept loitering about till the unhealthy season of the year, when they suffered from disease such alarming losses, that it was thought necessary to recall them without any actual service against the enemy. Ten years have passed since that abortive campaign. Our responsibilities are now greatly increased.



## THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.

The entire Gold Coast, with its numerous and various native populations, through an extent of territories along the shore measuring nearly three hundred miles, has virtually passed under the British Protectorate, by the cession of all the Danish and Dutch forts to Great Britain. The King of Ashantee still claims to be the suzerain or lord paramount of all the Fantee chiefs, and demands either a tribute from each of them, or else a payment, by way of rent, from the European possessors of those forts and stations which he says were built on their lands. That this claim is unfounded would appear from the historical fact of their ancient foundation, so far back as two, three, or even four centuries ago. It was in 1473 that St. George de Elmina was founded by the Portuguese, and Columbus visited the place in one of his earlier voyages, before he sailed to discover the New World. But with regard to the demands of homage and tribute from some of the western provinces, it may perhaps appear on examination that the Ashantee kingdom has rights acquired by conquest on the one part, and conceded by formal submission on the other, which have been officially recognised in former acts of the British Government. The result, however, of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expected successes may be to effect a complete change in the political situation of the Gold Coast. It is most desirable, not that the Ashantee kingdom should be overthrown, but that the Fantees and others near the Atlantic shore be placed in security from the Ashantee oppressions and aggressions which have so often disturbed this country, and that a safe and free road be opened for European commerce with the interior of Western Africa, a vast region abounding with natural riches.

We now proceed to give some description of the Ashantees and their metropolis, their manners, customs, government, and institutions, and the Court of their Monarch, from the accounts furnished by travellers, Mr. Bowdich and others of more recent times. Next to his narrative came the accounts given a few years later by Mr. Joseph Dupuis and Mr. Hutton, who visited Coomassie on a similar errand of negotiation, and each of whom produced a book on his return to England. But more recent descriptions will be found in the monthly reports of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for January, 1840, and November, 1842, containing the journals and despatches of the Rev. T. B. Freeman, who established a religious mission at Coomassie. There are several narratives and descriptions of later date.

The Ashantee nation are a high-spirited, brave, and intelligent race of negroes, very superior to those along the coast. Both men and women, though as black as any other negroes, are handsomely shaped — often with features of classical regularity, aquiline noses or Grecian foreheads. Persons of the higher class are very cleanly in their habits, bathing every day and washing themselves with warm water and soap. They sometimes ornament their faces with delicate patterns in green or white paint drawn on the cheeks or temples. The ordinary dress is a simple tunic of some coloured cloth or silk manufactured in the native looms; gold ornaments of various designs are



FANTEE HUTS

worn and strings of aggrary beads, which are made of a pebble like agate or cornelian, much prized in this country. The head-gear of military officers, in full uniform, is adorned with a pair of ram's horns, or a bunch of long feathers.

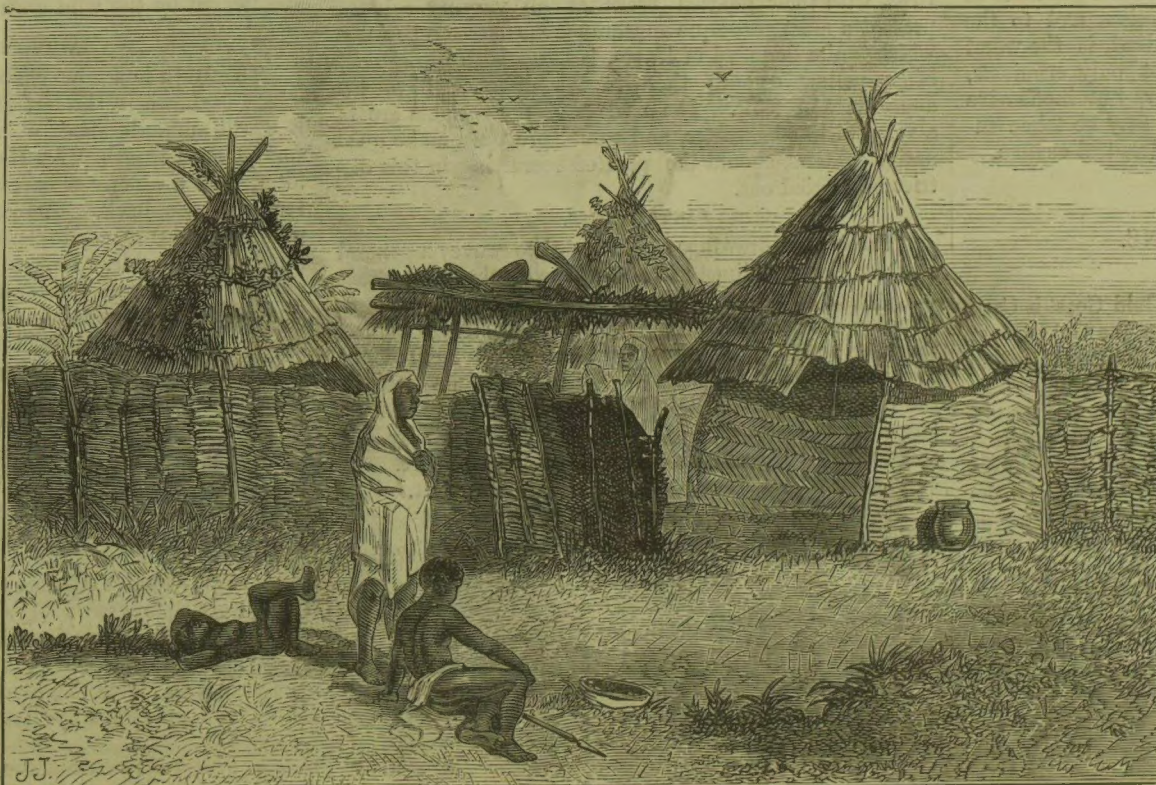
Their houses are commonly built of "swish," or plastered clay put in between two frames of stakes and wattles set apart for the thickness of the wall; the wattles are left on each side embedded in the clay, and the wall is very durable. Each end of the house is gabled, with three poles set in a triangular position, supporting at the apex, from end to end, the horizontal ridge-pole upon which is laid the roof sloping to each side; this consists of a thatch of palm-leaves on a bamboo framework. The floor, raised several steps, is of stone or hardened clay, and is daily washed and coloured with a pigment of red ochre. The wooden doors, door-posts, and lintels are ingeniously carved for decoration, and curious geometrical patterns are stamped in the plaster of the internal walls; painting and even gilding are also used to ornament the houses of the rich and noble. The King has a stone-built house of several apartments, erected by Sai Tootoo Quamina, but this is not his usual residence. The Ashantee carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters, weavers, dyers, and tanners were less skilful than the artisans of Dagwumba and the Houssas, but they have improved by the example of foreign workmen, more especially of the Mohammedans who come from Soudan as traders or settlers at Coomassie. Specimens of the native manufactures are to be seen in the British Museum.

These hereditary traditions cause much diversity of manners among the people.

They are fond of dancing, mimicry, narrative speeches, and songs; also of music. Among their instruments of which are the sanko, a kind of guitar; the bentwa, like the jews' harp, held between the teeth and twanged with a short rod; a rude sort of violin, played with a bow; their ivory horns, formed of elephants' tusks pierced with holes for the graduated notes; their drums of hollowed wood having a skin fixed across the open top; and several other instruments, besides gongs and castanets to make an extra noise. The tuneful flourishes upon the horns are known to be associated with the chanting of particular sentences or phrases to the same tune. They serve in this way for signals and orders, or to proclaim the titles and prerogatives of the King and the Princes or great nobles of Ashantee.

This leads us to speak of the Government, laws, and customs of the State. The political constitution is not, as in Dahomey, a mere despotism, but a strong Monarchy somewhat restrained by the privileges of a feudal aristocracy, whose members, entitled Caboceers, are consulted by the King upon foreign affairs, because their co-operation is needful to carry on a war. He does not generally convene either the assembly of Caboceers, or that of captains to debate upon matters of civil government of the kingdom; but in deliberating upon an important judicial sentence or the enactment of a new law he will frequently invite a few chosen counsellors of both those classes to give him their private advice. The remarkable Ashantee law of succession to the throne, or

to the stool, as it is called, of Royalty, was described in a former paragraph. The revenues of his Majesty are great for the number of his subjects. He receives monthly or yearly tributes from many fertile provinces, taxes from the numerous crooms or villages throughout his dominion, tolls and customs' due upon trade, the produce of gold-fields in Denkeria Assin, and Akin, with a portion of the gold from the mines of Gaman, the sweepings of gold-dust from the market-place at Coomassie, a tax on all gold ornaments worn by the nobles; and, finally, at the death of every man or woman in Ashantee, all the gold that belonged to the deceased becomes the property of the King. He has therefore always plenty of treasure for the purpose either of rewarding his servants or bribing others, or for the expenses of a war. But



FANTEE HUTS.



## THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.

very large sums are squandered in displays of barbaric pomp, and in the monstrous orgies that attend each Grand Custom or State Festival, as well as the funeral ceremonies performed on the death of any Prince or relative of the King.

These Customs and Funerals, both in Ashantee and in the neighbouring Kingdom of Dahomey, are characterised by inconceivable excesses of devilish ferocity and debasing intoxication on a wholesale scale, promoted by the priests of a baneful superstition. They are countenanced by the rulers of the State, probably as convenient means of giving vent safely to the lowest passions of the vulgar, and so diverting the popular mind from affairs of social interest. This policy reminds us very much of that which prescribed the not less horrible exhibitions of slaughter in the capital and other cities of the Roman Empire; while the established religion or Fetish of the Ashantees, though it lacks the adornments of an exquisite poetical fancy and the perfect sculptures of Greek art, is not more irrational or more immoral than that of the ancient heathen world.

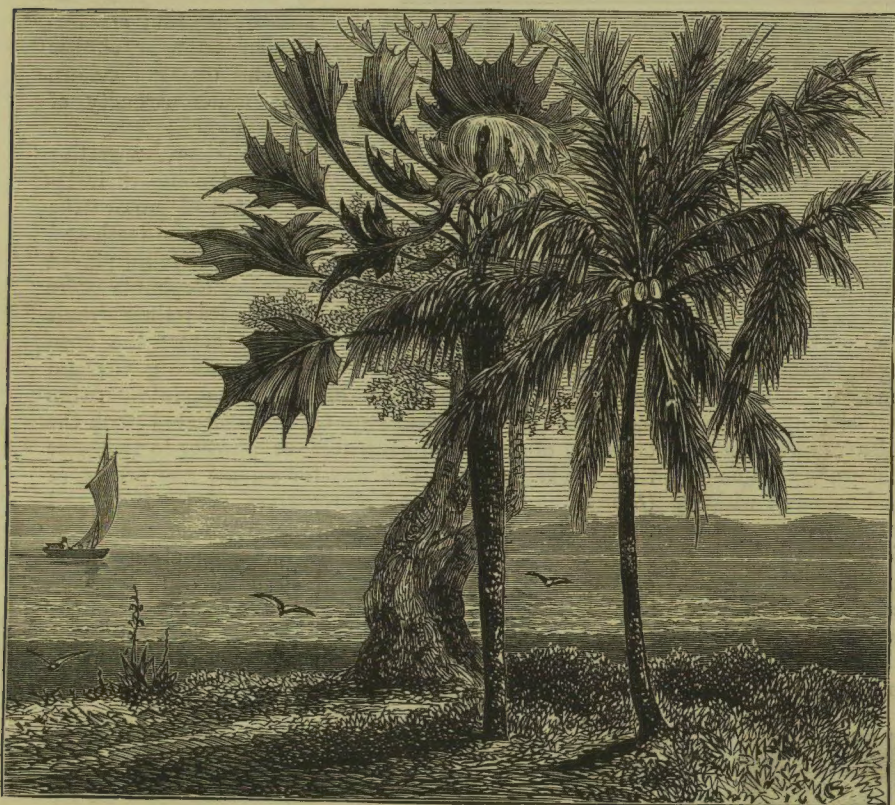
The Ashantees are reported to believe in the existence of a Supreme God, but that He has discarded the negro races of mankind from his favour, because their first progenitors on earth made a wrong and silly choice. Three black men with their black wives, and three white couples at the same time, were created by the Almighty Maker. They slept and awoke in the morning, to find a

closed box and a folded paper laid upon the ground before them. The Lord bade each party to choose. The negroes took the box, expecting it to contain everything they could want or desire. But it contained only a piece of gold, and some pieces of iron and other metals, which they did not know how to use. The white men chose the paper, which was covered with written knowledge. By this, God taught the white men to build a ship and sail to Europe, where, by the same teaching, they studied and practised the arts and sciences. Now come the white men back, as traders and armed masters, to deal with the black men as they please. But the Ashantee head may have as good brains in it as the European, and his limbs have as good muscle; so that, when he gets the same knowledge, he expects to be able to take care of himself—and let us hope that he will do so.

Meanwhile, till he gets the better knowledge of Christianity, this unhappy black man of Western Africa considers himself an exile from Divine favour, which he measures only by the amount of comfort bestowed upon mankind in their earthly life. The negro, in this general condition, is a slighted or disgraced child of the universal Father. Only the kings, princes, and caboceers or nobles, who are so manifestly privileged with superior happiness by the gift of God here below, will enjoy after their decease, if the funeral rites be duly performed, a renewal of their dignified existence in a future Elysium, which seems to be exactly like that of the Homeric creed. The

spirits of the wise and virtuous dead become guardian angels and monitors or mediators for the welfare of those who believe in their beneficial presence. But the souls of inferior men fall into a torpid, dozing, eternal laziness, which the common negro likes better than any other state in life; and it is considered that the majority of white men are to be provided for in the same manner when they have put off their difference of skin by the inevitable doom of mortality.

Such is the religious philosophy of the Ashantees, and of most other nations in Guinea, but combined with a belief, similar to that which prevailed likewise in ancient Greece, Syria, and Italy, concerning the existence of innumerable minor deities. These are of local and special powers, dwelling for instance in particular rivers, woods, or mountains, or managing certain operations of nature, or inspiring an oracle at the venerated shrine, all which, again, is very like the classic superstition of antiquity. Each family of rank has its Lares and Penates, its ancestral and household divinities, to which sacrifices and libations are duly offered. The word *fetish* denotes every object or influence of religious awe, an idol, a talisman, a charm, an oath, or any prohibition or restriction for fear of the gods. Wizards, soothsayers, and necromancers have much power and profit in Ashantee. They meet, indeed, the competition of a rival class of impostors, the Moors or low Mohammedan strangers, who do a brisk trade in amulets or parchment,



THE COAST, GAMBIA RIVER.

inscribed with Arabic sentences, by which the bearer trusts to be secured against wounds, diseases, losses, and all the ills of life. These are worn by soldiers in battle, and help to fortify their great native courage.

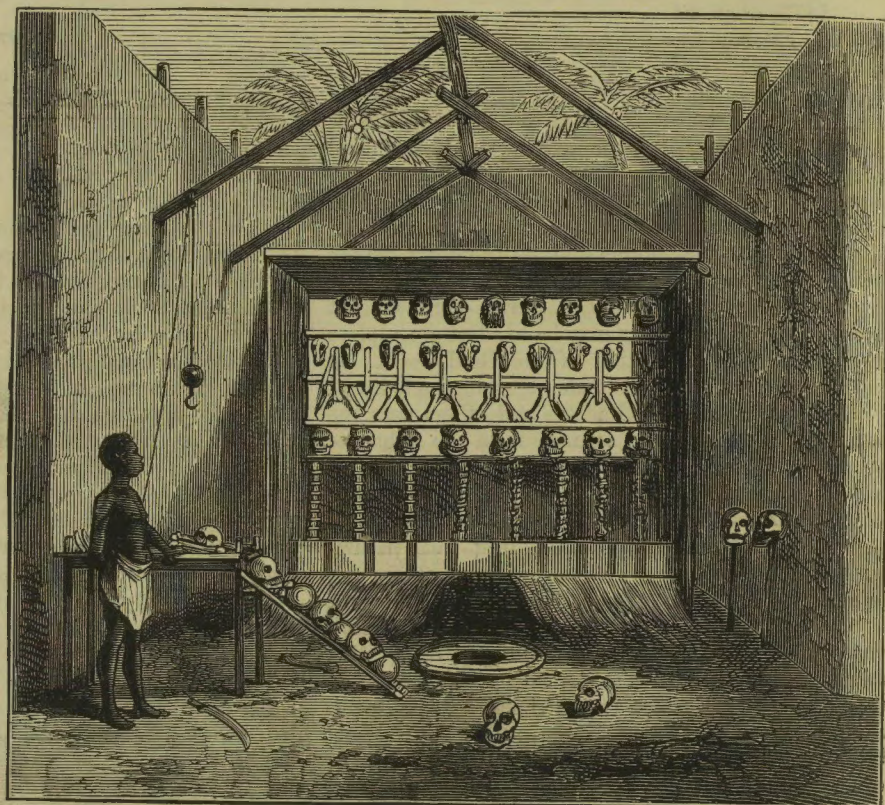
The atrocious practice of offering human sacrifices to the hateful deities of this savage nation, and to the manes or souls of friends recently dead, is the worst feature of the negro character. Not only criminals, political enemies, or prisoners of war, but inoffensive people, and freemen as well as slaves, may be taken indiscriminately for the victims of this dreadful custom.

(To be continued.)

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## CAPE COAST CASTLE.

The head British establishment on the Gold Coast is Cape Coast Castle, where the Administrator of the Gold Coast, who acts under the Governor-General resident at Sierra Leone, has his official post and seat of jurisdiction. The fort covers several acres of ground, its walls are twenty to twenty-five feet high, and it mounts above one hundred guns. It was built by the Danes, sold to the Dutch, taken by the English, under Admiral Holmes, in the seventeenth century, and has continued in our hands ever since. The favourite sentimental poetess L. E. L. (Letitia Eliza Landon) is buried here; she was the wife of Mr. George Maclean, Governor of this place at the time of her death, in 1838. Our view of Cape Coast Castle, as seen from the anchorage, is copied from a sketch by Major H. A. Leveson, formerly Acting Governor of Lagos. The other sketches, from which are drawn the Engravings in this Extra Supplement, were contributed by Mr. R. L. Harries, of Tottenham, who also supplies the following notes:—



JU-JU HOUSE.

## THE DEVIL'S POINT, GAMBIA RIVER.

The site of the village near the Devil's Point, a few huts of which can be seen in the Illustration, is one of the most weird, strange-looking spots imaginable. The trees, with their gnarled branches and varying colours, present a most grotesque appearance—one tree especially, which, quite denuded of leaves, is laden with birds' nests of a yellow colour; these in the distance have the appearance of fruit. The natives of the Gambia are of a very warlike character, and would probably make good native soldiers, should the plan of recruiting in this district be carried out.

## FANTEE HUTS.

These little drawings are intended to convey a general idea of the dwellings of the natives of the West Coast of Africa, all whose habitations are very similarly constructed. The materials are chiefly palm-leaves plaited together, long grass, or reeds. It is, of course, evident that when dry these huts are very inflammable—indeed, the construction is so light that a native village can at any time be easily destroyed, especially if taken by surprise, when gunpowder is sure to be stored there. Of course, such primitive homes can easily be rebuilt.

## A GIRL OFFERED TO JU-JU.

Human sacrifices are still frequent in Western Africa, especially in the neighbourhood of the Bonny river. Ju-Ju is to the tribes somewhat south of Ashantee what fetish is to the natives of the Gold Coast. The victim, generally a girl, is selected from the best and comeliest—we cannot say fairest, though they have shades of colour among them. The unfortunate creature is tied to a stake at low water, if on the seashore for the sharks to eat, or if in the river for the crocodiles to devour. No modern Perseus has yet been heard of to rescue these dusky

Andromedas of the nineteenth century. Some culprits, such as incorrigible thieves, are said to be punished with death in a similar manner; but the more general mode of execution is by crucifixion on land, this awful death being accelerated by the wild dogs.

## A JU-JU HOUSE.

The Ju-ju house or chapel at Bonny, the interior of which is shown in the last of Mr. Harries' sketches, was a wattle-and-dab shed, oblong in form, and thirty or forty feet in length. At the upper end was a kind of altar, with a canopy or eaves of mat, and with a concave recess at the back. Across the front, underneath the roof, were arranged in two rows, impaled together, a number of fleshless human skulls. Some of these were painted, or otherwise decorated; one had a black imitation beard, which was doubtless a copy from life. Between the two rows of human skulls was a line of goats' heads, also streaked with red and white. An old bar shot, used probably as a club to fell the victims, hung in a corner. Near the ground was fixed a horizontal board, or shelf, which was striped like the relics above. A sweep of loose thatch below this, like a fringe or valance, covered the base of the altar; but left an open space in the middle, where a round hole or basin, with a raised rim of clay, was made to receive libations and the blood of victims. There were spare rows of skulls, and others separate, upon stakes planted against the walls about the room.

[We may refer to the book of Mr. Harries, "Wanderings in Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po, by a F.R.G.S.," published by Messrs. Tinsley.]